FINAL

State Clearinghouse #2005042113

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION
COE RANCH CAMPGROUND COMBO BUILDING
HENRY W. COE STATE PARK

APRIL 2005

State of California
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Acquisition and Development Division

MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION

PROJECT: **COE RANCH CAMPGROUND COMBO BUILDING**

LEAD AGENCY: California Department of Parks and Recreation

AVAILABILITY OF DOCUMENTS: The Initial Study for this Mitigated Negative Declaration was made available throughout the 30-day review period (ending May 23, 2005) at:

- Northern Service Center
  California Department of Parks & Recreation
  One Capitol Mall - Suite 410
  Sacramento, CA 95814

- California Department of Parks & Recreation
  Monterey District Office
  2211 Garden Road
  Monterey, CA 93940

- California Department of Parks & Recreation
  Gavilan Sector
  19 Franklin St
  San Juan Bautista, CA 95045

- Morgan Hill Library (Santa Clara County Library System)
  17575 Peak Avenue
  Morgan Hill, CA 95037

- Gilroy Public Library Reference Desk
  7387 Rosanna Avenue
  Gilroy, CA 95020

- California Department of Parks & Recreation website
http://www.parks.ca.gov/default.asp?page_id=981

The Final Mitigated Negative Declaration and all supporting materials will be available, by request, at DPR's Northern Service Center and the Monterey District Office.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION:
The Department of Parks and Recreation (California State Parks) proposes to install a new restroom/shower combination building and associated utilities at the Coe Ranch Campground located at Henry W. Coe State Park. The following is a summary of the proposed scope of work:

- Remove Six existing vault toilets (16 S.F. ea.); decommission vaults by pumping out vaults, break out concrete bottoms, fill w/ gravel and cap w/ clean soil;
- Replace vault toilets with a new 440-square-foot ADA compliant 150 series unisex combination building within the general location of existing campsite #2 and within 400-feet of all the existing campsites. The exterior elevation will be

board & bat wood siding and fire resistive simulated wood shingle type roof, compatible with the surrounding historical environment. The floor plan includes three showers, three restrooms and a laundry sink;
- Relocate campsite #1 between existing campsites #12 and #13;
- Relocate campsite #2 approximately 50' feet northwest of existing site;
- Construct new (12' x 48') asphalt parking spur to access relocated campsite #2.
- Install a new 5000 gallon septic holding tank , pump vault, force main and leach field;
- Tie-in to existing water line to supply combo building;
- Install new electrical power supply from existing electrical utility shed near the visitor center to the new combination building;
- Modify campsites #3 and #20 to provide ADA compliant facilities including new accessible water faucet, furnishings, signage and minor grading for pathways to the new combination building.

The construction will involve seven main activities:

1. Demolition: Remove Six existing vault toilets (16 S.F. ea.); decommission vaults by pumping out vaults, break out concrete bottoms, fill w/ gravel and cap w/ clean soil.
2. Combo Building Site: The area located at existing campsite #2 involves grading an approximately 25' x 30' area to create a slab for the new building, and a 5-foot wide accessible stabilized soil walkway to ADA improved campsites #3 and #20. The new ADA parking stalls will be located within the existing parking spurs at each site.
3. Relocated Campsite #1: A new campsite between site #12 and #13 will be constructed to replace campsite #1, relocated to avoid public safety concerns involving the nearby large oak tree, and will require some minor grading (12' x 15') to create a flat tent pad area and a new asphalt parking stall (10' x 20') adjacent to the existing parking area above campsite #10.
4. Relocated Campsite #2: Existing campsite #2 will be relocated approximately 50' feet northwest of existing site to accommodate new combo building. Minor grading will be required to construct a new (12' x 48') asphalt parking spur for accessibility off park road, and a (12' x 15') flat tent pad.
5. Septic System & Leach field: The septic system will require excavation for a septic tank (approximately 8'W x 16'L x 8'D) to be located adjacent to Southwest end of new combo building within the existing campsite #2 parking spur, requiring a section of asphalt (20' x 25') to be removed and replaced after installation of septic tank and pump vault, a pump vault (approximately 6'W x 16'L x 6'D) will be installed adjacent to Southwest end of septic tank, and trenching for force main (400'L x 2'W x 3'D) and multiple distribution lines (total trenching approximately 305'L x 2'W x 3'-5'D). The leach field (approximately 20,000 Sq. Ft. / 100' x 200'), located in the undeveloped area Southwest of the parking lot adjacent to the campground access road, will consist of approximately 400' of force main pipe from the pump vault traveling northwest parallel w/ the park road to the main distribution box , which will evenly distribute effluent to four additional distribution boxes w/ four leach lines per distribution box. Leach lines will be evenly spaced parallel to the contour of the natural grade.

6. Water Supply Line to Combo Building: Will include trenching (50'L x 1'W x 2'D) to tie-in to the existing water distribution line located east of proposed combination building site
7. The Electrical Service Point of Connection: Will be supplied form the existing utility shed south of the existing visitor's center. A trench with conduit (approximately 300' L x 2'W x 3'D) from the utility shed continuing southeast traversing the existing park road and intersecting w/ the proposed sewer force main trenching. The force main trenching will serve as a joint trench for electrical lines continuing the remaining distance (approximately 320' LF) to the new combination building. The joint trenching for electrical and sewer force main lines will follow the contour of the park entrance road.

Construction of this project is expected to begin after July 2005 and would take approximately three to four months to complete. During this time the park will remain open, although the areas of the site under active construction would be restricted to authorized personnel only. Work would normally occur Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., unless prior permission is obtained from the State Representative and the Park District for alternate hours. The Contractor will be responsible for traffic control. All work areas shall be identified and barricaded off from public access.

Heavy equipment, such as backhoes, excavators, graders, bulldozers, concrete trucks, small cranes, and dump trucks, may be used during construction. Most equipment would be transported to the site and remain until the associated work is completed. Designated staging areas for the project would be within paved areas of the campground area. Transport vehicles for building components, material delivery trucks, and crew vehicles would also be present intermittently at the site.

FINDINGS:

An Initial Study has been prepared to assess the proposed project's potential impacts on the environment and the significance of those impacts and is incorporated in the Draft MND. Based on this Initial Study, it has been determined that the proposed project would not have any significant impacts on the environment, once all proposed mitigation measures have been implemented. This conclusion is supported by the following findings:

- There was no potential for adverse impacts on agricultural resources, land use and planning, mineral resources, and population and housing associated with the proposed project.

- Potential adverse impacts resulting from the proposed project were found to be less than significant in the following areas: aesthetics, recreation, transportation/traffic, and utilities and service systems.

- Full implementation of the proposed mitigation measures included in this MND would reduce potential project-related adverse impacts on air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology

and water quality, public services, and noise to a less than significant level.

The following mitigation measures have been incorporated into the scope of work for the proposed project and will be implemented by DPR to avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts identified in this MND. These mitigation measures will be included in contract specifications and instructions to DPR personnel involved in implementing this project.

MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures have been incorporated into the scope of work for the proposed project and will be fully implemented by DPR to avoid or minimize adverse environmental impacts identified in this MND. These mitigation measures will be included in contract specifications and instructions to DPR personnel involved in implementing the project.

AIR QUALITY

MITIGATION MEASURE AIR-1

- All active construction areas would be watered at least twice daily during dry, dusty conditions.
- All trucks hauling soil, sand, or other loose materials would be covered or required to maintain at least two feet of freeboard.
- All equipment engines would be maintained in good condition, in proper tune (according to manufacturer's specifications), and in compliance with all State and federal requirements.
- Excavation and grading activities would be suspended when sustained winds exceed 25 mph; instantaneous gusts exceed 35 mph.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO- 1A (CALIFORNIA RED-LEGGED FROG)

The following measures will be taken if ground disturbing construction activities extend into the breeding season of California red-legged frog (November 1 to April 30):

- At least 90 days prior to start of work in the breeding season, DPR will submit to USFWS proposed mitigation measures to ensure no impact on California red-legged frog for USFWS review and approval.
- DPR will implement the USFWS approved mitigation measures for work occurring between November 1 and April 30.
- At least 15 days prior to the start of work occurring between November 1 and April 30, DPR will submit the names and credentials to USFWS for staff authorized to work with California red-legged frog.
- Within 48 hours before the start of work, a pre-construction survey will be conducted in the construction area for California red-legged frogs. If a California red-legged frog is found, the USFWS approved biologist will contact the USFWS and request guidance on additional conservation measures or authorizations that may be needed.
- Prior to the start of construction, a training session will be conducted for all construction and park staff involved in the project, which will include a description of the red-legged frog, its habitat, the conservation measures that are being

implemented, the physical boundaries for project work, and the protocol to follow if the species is found.

- Silt fencing or a similar barrier will be installed around the leach field site and will remain in place until leach field construction is complete. If trenches are left open overnight, they will be covered or soil ramps or boards will be placed in trenches to allow trapped animals to escape.
- The project site will be inspected by the biological monitor prior to starting work each day.
- A biological monitor will be present during all ground disturbance.
- Prior to moving heavy equipment, the biological monitor will inspect the route for California red-legged frogs, and will continue to watch for the species while accompanying the equipment as it is being moved. If a vehicle is parked for more than 30 minutes, the biological monitor will inspect underneath the vehicle for California red-legged frogs prior to the vehicle being moved.
- If a California red-legged frog is found on the project site during construction, any activity within 200 feet of the animal's location will cease. Vehicle traffic and construction work will be redirected to another area until the animal moves out of the area on its own. The USFWS will be contacted for guidance.
- Routes and boundaries will be clearly demarcated and approved by the biological monitor. The contractor will keep all equipment within the designated staging areas and work areas.

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO-1B (WESTERN POND TURTLE)

- If western pond turtles are found on the project site, they will be captured by a DPR ecologist and relocated in suitable habitat away from the construction site.

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO-2 (SENSITIVE BAT SPECIES)

- The buildings scheduled for demolition will be inspected for bats prior to construction.
- If evidence of bat use is found, bats will be humanely excluded between October 1 and March 1, in order to avoid the breeding season.

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO-3 WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION AND TREE PROTECTION

- Wildlife trees on the project site will be identified prior to construction. These trees are characteristically the largest trees on site (height and/or diameter), exhibit natural cavities, have structure suitable for wildlife use (broken top, large limbs), may have crevices and/or loose bark (suitable for bats), show signs of rot (conk, brooms) or insect infestation, and may have signs of active wildlife use.
- Wildlife trees in the construction zone shall be identified with flagging and protected if necessary with fencing or weed-free straw bales. Any such tree scheduled for removal shall be felled outside of breeding season (breeding season: April through August) and left on site, if possible, to function as coarse woody debris.
- Prior to construction, all areas of ground disturbance will be flagged on the ground and inspected by a DPR Ecologist for potential impacts to trees.
- If native trees could be impacted by trenching or other ground disturbance, standard DPR protection measures will be specified in the construction contract

to protect trees and tree roots

CULTURAL RESOURCES

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-1

- Wherever possible, new structures in the area of the historic building complex will reflect the design and feeling of the nearby historic structures.
- The size and placement of new structures will not intrude on the view from the ranch complex area.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-2

- Due to the nature of the archaeological site area, ground-disturbing activity in connection with the installation of a new buried electric line will be monitored by a DPR-qualified cultural resource specialist familiar with the area's historic landscape and cultural resources.
- Prior to the start of work, a DPR-qualified cultural resource specialist will help the State's Representative designate equipment parking and staging areas on DPR property.
- DPR Cultural Resource staff will be notified a minimum of 72 hours prior to the start of the trenching for the electric line.
- The cultural resource monitor will have the authority to request the State Representative to suspend work in the immediate area, if potentially significant cultural resources are unearthed.
- During ground disturbing work in the rest of the project, the State's Representative shall inform the contractor that if any sign of cultural resources are noted in trenches or other excavations, he shall be notified immediately, stop work in the immediate area, and contact DPR Cultural Resource staff as soon as possible for resolution of the problem.
- A report of the findings from the monitoring and any other archaeological work conducted during this project will be completed and copies distributed to the Office of Historic Preservation, the DPR Cultural Resource Division, DPR Northern Service Center and Monterey District Headquarters.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-3

- All artifacts or interpretive displays must be avoided by the contractor.
- State's Representative shall inform District personnel where project effects might disturb or harm artifacts and interpretive displays and give them the opportunity to move the objects to safe areas.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-4

- In the event that human remains are discovered, work will cease immediately in the area of the find and the project manager/site supervisor will notify the State's Representative and other appropriate DPR personnel.
- The DPR Sector Superintendent (or authorized representative) will notify the County Coroner in accordance with §7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code.
- If the coroner determines the remains represent Native American interment, the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento would be consulted to

identify the most likely descendants and appropriate disposition of the remains. Work will not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete, per PRC §5097.98

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

MITIGATION MEASURE GEO-1 – SEISMIC BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

- The new combination building must conform to earthquake design requirements as specified in the current version of the California Building Code or Uniform Building Code for seismic zone 4. The nearby Calaveras Fault is designated as a Type A fault
- State Park staff will inspect the combo building as soon as possible after a large earthquake to ascertain any damage. Any major damage would require inspection by a qualified structural engineer before the building could resume use by Park staff or the public

MITIGATION MEASURE GEO 2 EROSION CONTROL

- BMPs for soil erosion control and stormwater runoff will be used in all areas to control soil and surface water runoff during all trenching and grading activities. Grading and excavation activities should not be planned during the rainy season (October 31 to May 1), but if storms are anticipated during construction or if construction must occur during winter months, "winterizing" will occur, including the covering (tarping) of any stockpiled soils and the use of temporary erosion control methods to protect disturbed soil. Temporary erosion control measures (BMPs) must be used during all soil disturbing activities and until all disturbed soil has been stabilized (recompacted, re-vegetated, etc.) These BMPs will include, but not be limited to, the use of silt fences, fiber rolls, mulching, etc. to prevent soil loss and siltation into nearby water bodies. Criteria for BMP use can be in the Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook (CSQA, 2003).

- Permanent BMPs for erosion control will consist of properly compacting disturbed areas and revegetation of appropriate disturbed soil areas with native species using seed collected locally, where possible. Otherwise, if local seed is not available, a weed-free native mixture shall be used. Final design plans will incorporate BMP measures to be incorporated into the project

MITIGATION MEASURE GEO-3 – SEPTIC SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- The septic system and leach field will be designed and built per the specifications from the Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health. In addition, a septic system permit will be required by Santa Clara County before the system can be installed

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT-1 – SPILL PREVENTION

- All equipment will be inspected by the contractor for leaks immediately prior to the start of construction, and regularly inspected thereafter until equipment is removed from park premises.

- The contractor(s) and/or DPR would prepare an emergency Spill Prevention and Response Plan prior to the start of construction and maintain a spill kit on-site throughout the life of the project. This plan would include a map that delineates construction staging areas, where refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment may occur. Areas designated for refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment shall be at least 50 feet from the tributaries of Soda Springs Creek. In the event of any spill or release of any chemical in any physical form at the project site or within the boundaries of Henry Coe State park during construction, the contractor would immediately notify the appropriate DPR staff (e.g., project manager, supervisor, or State Representative).
- Equipment will be cleaned and repaired (other than emergency repairs) outside the park boundaries. All contaminated water, sludge, spill residue, or other hazardous compounds will be disposed of outside park boundaries, at a lawfully permitted or authorized destination

MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT-2 - BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

- Waste from the pit toilets will be pumped out prior to demolition. Only reputable, licensed sanitary and septic waste haulers should be used. The pumping contractor will utilize proper health and safety procedures, including spill prevention procedures, to prevent any release of human waste to the environment or any exposure to park staff or visitors.

MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT- 3 CONSTRUCTION FIRE MANAGEMENT

- A fire safety plan will be developed by the contractor and approved by DPR prior to the start of construction.
- Spark arrestors or turbo-charging (which eliminates sparks in exhaust) and fire extinguishers will be required for all heavy equipment.
- Construction crews will be required to park vehicles away from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush. At the end of each workday, heavy equipment will be parked over mineral soil, asphalt, or concrete to reduce the chance of fire.
- Fire suppression equipment will also be available and located on park grounds

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

MITIGATION MEASURE HYDRO 1 – WATER QUALITY

- Implementation of Mitigation Measure Geo 2 will provide BMPs to control erosion and runoff during the project construction and post-construction. The project would comply with all applicable water quality standards as specified in the SFBRWQCB Basin Plan.

- The contractor will provide a spill prevention and cleanup plan as part of the construction contract. This plan will discuss the engineering controls to eliminate any sewage releases during the removal of the existing pit toilets. The plan will also discuss emergency cleanup procedures in the event that a sewage spill occurs.

- Implementation of Mitigation Measure Hazmat 1 will mitigate for impacts to water quality from possible pollutants (fuels and other vehicle fluids released from vehicles and heavy equipment during construction.

MITIGATION MEASURE HYDRO 2– WATER SUPPLY

- Water use may be reduced using low flow devices, such as low flush toilets and automatic shut-off faucets.
- In the event of a drought year, if the spring production decreases substantially from its normal seasonal flow, then appropriate water saving methods will be implemented.

NOISE

Mitigation Measure Noise-1

- Construction activities would generally be limited to daylight hours, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, unless permission is granted by the Construction Supervisor and the Park District for other hours.
- Internal combustion engines used for any purpose at the job site would be equipped with a muffler of a type recommended by the manufacturer. Equipment and trucks used for construction would utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., engine enclosures, acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds, intake silencers, ducts, etc.) whenever feasible and necessary

The only comment letter received during the 30-day public review period for this project was from the Department of Fish and Game, indicating the Department had no specific comments regarding the proposed project and its effects on biological resources. No response was required.

No significant corrections, additions, and deletions have been made to the Coe Ranch Campground Combination Building Draft MND. Minor punctuation, spelling, and grammatical corrections that contribute to ease of understanding, but have no significant impact on the content, have not been noted.

This document, along with the Draft Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (SCH#2005042113), corrected as noted above; Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program; and the Notice of Determination, constitute the Final Mitigated Negative Declaration for the Coe Ranch Campground Combination Building project at Henry W. Coe State Park..

Pursuant to Section 21082.1 of the California Environmental Quality Act, the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) has independently reviewed and analyzed the Initial Study and Negative Declaration for the proposed project and finds that these documents reflect the independent judgment of DPR. DPR, as lead agency, also confirms that the project mitigation measures detailed in these documents are feasible and will be implemented as stated in the Negative Declaration.

_____ _____

Bill Orme Date
Environmental Coordinator

_____ _____

Kathy Amann Date
Chief, Northern and Southern Service Center,
Acquisition and Development Division

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION AND REGULATORY GUIDANCE

The Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the installation of the proposed restroom/ shower combination building, septic system and leach field, and associated utilities at Henry W. Coe State Park, Santa Clara County, California. This document has been prepared in accordance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA), Public Resources Code §21000 *et seq.,* and the State CEQA Guidelines, California Code of Regulations (CCR) §15000 *et seq*.

An Initial Study is conducted by a lead agency to determine if a project may have a significant effect on the environment [CEQA Guidelines §15063(a)]. If there is substantial evidence that a project may have a significant effect on the environment, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) must be prepared, in accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15064(a). However, if the lead agency determines that revisions in the project plans or proposals made by or agreed to by the applicant mitigate the potentially significant effects to a less than significant level, a Mitigated Negative Declaration may be prepared instead of an EIR [CEQA Guidelines §15070(b)]. The lead agency prepares a written statement describing the reasons a proposed project would not have a significant effect on the environment and, therefore, why an EIR need not be prepared. This IS/MND conforms to the content requirements under CEQA Guidelines §15071.

1.2 LEAD AGENCY

The lead agency is the public agency with primary approval authority over the proposed project. In accordance with CEQA Guidelines §15051(b)(1), "the lead agency will normally be an agency with general governmental powers, such as a city or county, rather than an agency with a single or limited purpose." The lead agency for the proposed project is DPR. The contact person for the lead agency regarding specific project information is:

Chris Meyers, Project Manager
California Department of Parks & Recreation
Northern Service Center
One Capitol Mall, Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: (916) 445-9037
Email: cmeyers@parks.ca.gov

Questions or comments regarding this Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration should be submitted to:

Bill Orme – Environmental Coordinator
California Department of Parks & Recreation
Northern Service Center
One Capitol Mall, Suite 500
Sacramento, CA 95814
Fax: (916) 445-9100
Email: borme@parks.ca.gov

Submissions must be in writing and postmarked or received by fax or email no later than May 21, 2005. The originals of any faxed document must be received by regular mail within ten working days following the deadline for comments, along with proof of successful fax transmission. Email or fax submissions must include full name and address.

1.3 PURPOSE AND DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION

The purpose of this document is to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the installation of the proposed new restroom/shower building combination building, septic system and leach field, and associated utilities at Henry Coe State Park. Mitigation measures have also been incorporated into the project to eliminate any potentially significant impacts or reduce them to a less than significant level.

This document is organized as follows:

- Chapter 1 - Introduction.
  This chapter provides an introduction to the project and describes the purpose and organization of this document.

- Chapter 2 - Project Description.
  This chapter describes the reasons for the project, scope of the project, and project objectives.

- Chapter 3 - Environmental Setting, Impacts, and Mitigation Measures.
  This chapter identifies the significance of potential environmental impacts, explains the environmental setting for each environmental issue, and evaluates the potential impacts identified in the CEQA Environmental (Initial Study) Checklist. Mitigation measures are incorporated, where appropriate, to reduce potentially significant impacts to a less than significant level.

- Chapter 4 - Mandatory Findings of Significance.
  This chapter identifies and summarizes the overall significance of any potential impacts to natural and cultural resources, cumulative impacts, and impact to humans, as identified in the Initial Study.

- Chapter 5 - Summary of Mitigation Measures.
  This chapter summarizes the mitigation measures incorporated into the project as a result of the Initial Study.

- Chapter 6 - References.
  This chapter identifies the references and sources used in the preparation of this IS/MND.

- Chapter 7 - Report Preparation.
  This chapter provides a list of those involved in the preparation of this document.

1.4 SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Chapter 3 of this document contains the Environmental (Initial Study) Checklist that identifies the potential environmental impacts (by environmental issue) and a brief discussion of each impact resulting from implementation of the proposed project.

Based on the IS and supporting environmental analysis provided in this document, the proposed restroom/shower combination building, septic system and leach field, and associated utilities would result in less than significant impacts for the following issues: aesthetics, agricultural resources, air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, land use and planning, mineral resources, noise, population and housing, public services, recreation, transportation/traffic, and utilities and service systems.

In accordance with §15064(f) of the CEQA Guidelines, an MND shall be prepared if the proposed project will not have a significant effect on the environment after the inclusion of mitigation measures in the project. Based on the available project information and the environmental analysis presented in this document, there is no substantial evidence that, after the incorporation of mitigation measures, the proposed project would have a significant effect on the environment. It is proposed that a Mitigated Negative Declaration be adopted in accordance with the CEQA Guidelines.

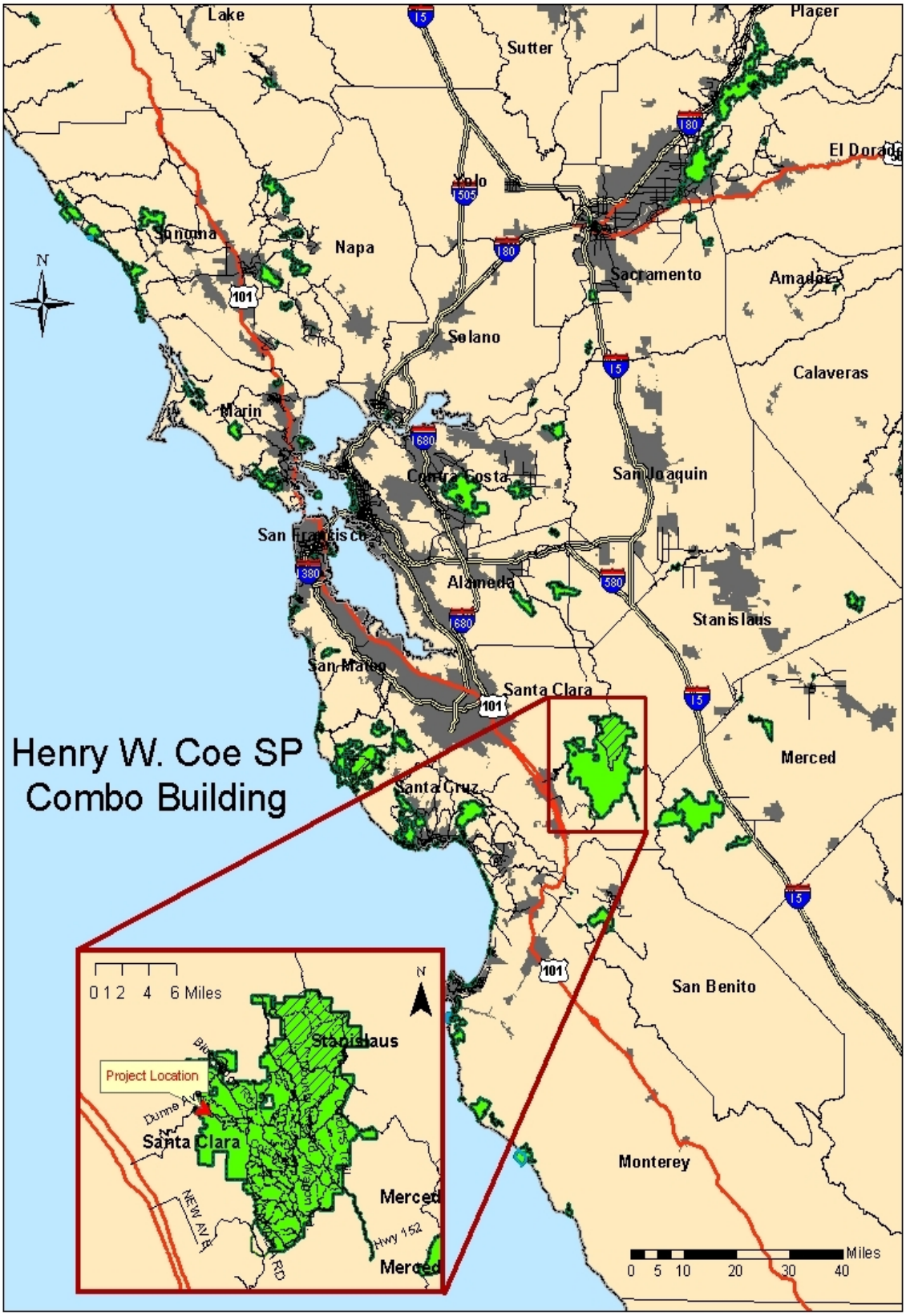

Figure 1
HENRY W. COE STATE PARK VICINITY MAP

CHAPTER 2
PROJECT DESCRIPTION

2.1 INTRODUCTION

This Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration (IS/MND) has been prepared by the California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) to evaluate the potential environmental effects of the proposed restroom/shower combination building, septic system and leach field, and associated utilities at Henry Coe State Park (SP). The proposed project would replace six existing vault toilets that are degraded and not in compliance with the standards of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) with a new 150-series, unisex, ADA-compliant combination restroom and shower building designed to be compatible with the surrounding historical environment. The project also involves installation of new utilities to service the new building including septic system, leach field, water supply and electrical service line.

2.2 PROJECT LOCATION

Henry Coe State Park is located in the Mount Hamilton Range along the Central Coast. Over 80,000 acres in size, the park includes lands in eastern Santa Clara County and western Stanislaus County. The nearest cities are Morgan Hill and Gilroy in the Santa Clara Valley located approximately 7 and 10 air miles, respectively, to the west and southwest of the park. San Jose is located approximately 21 miles to the northwest and the town of Gustine in the San Joaquin Valley is located 18 air miles to the east of the park. (See Vicinity Map, p5).

Work proposed as part of this project will occur at the Coe Ranch Campground on the west side of Henry Coe SP. It can be accessed from Highway 101 at Morgan Hill, traveling 14 miles on East Dunne Avenue to the park entrance near the top of Pine Ridge. From this area, there are spectacular views across the ridges and canyons of the backcountry.

2.3 BACKGROUND AND NEED FOR THE PROJECT

Henry Coe SP is the largest state park in northern California (second largest in the state). The park is open year-round for hikers, mountain bikers, equestrians, car campers, picnickers, photographers, and general park visitors.

The existing wooden pit vault toilets at the Coe Ranch Campground are 30 years old, worn-out, require frequent pumping, and are non-ADA compliant. There are no other public hygiene facilities located at the Coe Ranch Campground. New restroom and shower facilities would meet an established public need and would be consistent with the General Development Plan for the park.

2.4 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The intent of this project is to provide new restroom and shower facilities to meet an established public need, consistent with the General Development Plan for the park.

Additionally, this project furthers the Seventh Generation 2001, Strategic Initiatives of the Department's mission, by contributing to the following objectives:

- Increase leadership in natural resource management
- Increase diversity
- Increase leadership in parks and recreation
- Focus on cultural resources
- Expand recreational opportunities

2.5 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project involves the following:

- Remove six existing vault toilets;
- Replace vault toilets with a new 440-square-foot ADA compliant 150 series combination building within the general location of campsite #2 within 400-feet of all the existing campsites. The exterior elevation will be board & bat siding and fire resistive simulated wood shingle type roof, compatible with the surrounding historical environment. The floor plan includes showers, restrooms and a laundry sink;
- Relocate campsite #1 between campsites #12 and #13;
- Relocate campsite #2 approximately 50' feet Northwest of existing site;
- Construct new (12' x 48') asphalt parking spur to access relocated campsite #2.
- Install a new septic tank , pump vault, force main and leach field;
- Tie-in to existing water line to supply combo building;
- Install new electrical service line from electrical utility shed near the visitor center to the new combination building;
- Modify campsite #3 and #20 to provide ADA compliant facilities including new accessible water faucet, furnishings, signage and minor grading for pathways to the combo building.

The construction will include seven major activities:

1. Demolition: Remove Six existing vault toilets (16 S.F. ea.); decommission vaults by pumping out vaults, break out concrete bottoms, fill w/ gravel and cap w/ clean soil.
2. Combo Building Site: The area located campsite #2 involves grading an approximately 25' x 30' area to create a slab for the new building, and a 5-foot wide accessible stabilized soil walkway to campsites #3 and #20. The new ADA parking stalls will be located within the existing parking spurs.
3. Relocated Campsite #1: A new campsite between site #12 and #13 will be constructed to replace campsite #1, relocated to avoid public safety concerns involving the nearby large oak tree, and will require some minor grading (12' x 15') to create a flat campsite area and a new asphalt parking stall (10' x 20') adjacent to the existing parking area above campsite #10.
4. Relocated Campsite #2: Existing campsite #2 will be relocated approximately 50' feet Northwest of existing site to accommodate new combo building. Minor grading will be required to construct a new (12' x 48') asphalt parking spur for accessibility off park road, and a (12' x 15') to create a flat tent pad.

5. Septic System & Leach field: The septic system will require excavation for a septic tank (approximately 8'W x 16'L x 8'D) to be located adjacent to Southwest end of new combo building within the existing campsite #2 parking spur, requiring a section of asphalt (20' x 25') to be removed and replaced after installation of septic tank and pump vault, a pump vault (approximately 6'W x 16'L x 6'D) be installed adjacent to Southwest end of septic tank,, and trenching for force main (400'L x 2'W x 3'D) and multiple distribution lines (total trenching approximately 305'L x 2'W x 3'-5'D.The leach field (approximately 20,000 Sq. Ft. / 100' x 200'), located in the undeveloped area southwest of the parking lot adjacent to the campground access road, will consist of approximately 400' of force main pipe from the pump vault traveling Northwest parallel w/ the park road to the main distribution box , which will evenly distribute effluent to four additional distribution boxes w/ four leach lines per distribution box. Leach lines will be evenly spaced parallel to the contour of the natural grade.
6. Water Supply Line to Combo Building: Will include trenching (50'L x 1'W x 2'D) to tie-in to the existing water distribution line located East of proposed combo building site
7. The Electrical service Point of Connection: Will be supplied form the existing electrical utility shed south of the existing visitor's center. A trench with conduit (approximately 300' L x 2'W x 3'D) from the utility shed continuing Southeast traversing the existing park road and intersecting w/ the proposed sewer force main trenching. The force main trenching will serve as a joint trench for electrical lines continuing the remaining distance (approximately 320' LF) to the new combo building. The joint trenching for electrical and sewer force main lines will follow the contour of the park entrance road.

2.6 PROJECT CONSTRUCTION

Construction of this project is expected to begin after July 2005 and would take approximately three to four months to complete. During this time the park will remain open, although the areas of the site under active construction would be restricted to authorized personnel only. Work would normally occur Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., unless prior permission is obtained from the State Representative and the Park District for alternate hours. The Contractor will be responsible for traffic control. All work areas shall be identified and barricaded off from public access.

Heavy equipment, such as backhoes, excavators, graders, bulldozers, concrete trucks, small cranes, and dump trucks, may be used during construction. Most equipment would be transported to the site and remain until the associated work is completed. Designated staging areas for the project would be within paved areas of the campground area. Transport vehicles for building components, material delivery trucks, and crew vehicles would also be present intermittently at the site.

2.7 VISITATION TO HENRY W. COE STATE PARK

Annual attendance to Henry W. Coe SP has increased over the past 10 years, with higher than average visitation in recent years. The average total attendance over this period has been approximately 48,000 visitors, 75% of which use the day use facilities, while 25% choose overnight camping.

The campground and Visitor Center would remain open during project construction. There is no anticipated impact from the project on the level of visitation at Henry W. Coe SP.

2.8 CONSISTENCY WITH LOCAL PLANS AND POLICIES

For more information, see Chapter 3, Section IX, Land Use and Planning.

2.9 DISCRETIONARY APPROVALS

DPR has approval authority for implementation of projects within the boundaries of Henry W. Coe State Park. However, the following permits and/or consultations may also be required before work can begin:

US Fish and Wildlife Service

Department of Fish and Game

Santa Clara County Health Department

This project will adhere to "California Code of Regulations – Title 24 California Building Standards Code" and applicable local engineering regulations/ordinances of Santa Clara County.

2.10 RELATED PROJECTS

In addition to the proposed project, other projects conducted by DPR and/or other agencies may also affect the project site and the significance of any potential impacts to the environment. Projects in the vicinity of the proposed project that are planned include:

- The Pine Ridge Association, in cooperation with State Parks, is in the process of raising funds to expand the Visitor Center at the park headquarters, located adjacent to the Coe Ranch Campground. Plans include a larger, more comfortable auditorium, more space for natural history exhibits, handicapped access, and a deck that will run along the length of the back of the building. A timeline for implementing this work has not been established.

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CHAPTER 3
ENVIRONMENTAL CHECKLIST

PROJECT INFORMATION

1.	Project Title:	Coe Ranch Campground Combination Building
2.	Lead Agency Name & Address:	California Department of Parks and Recreation
3.	Contact Person & Phone Number:	Chris Meyers - Project Manager (916) 445-8737 Bill Orme - Environmental Coordinator (916) 445-8925
4.	Project Location:	Henry W. Coe State Park, Santa Clara County, California
5.	Project Sponsor Name & Address:	California Department of Parks and Recreation Northern Service Center One Capital Mall - Suite 500 Sacramento, California 95814
6.	General Plan Designation:	State Park (Classification) General Plan (1985) Regional Parks, Existing (Santa Clara County General Plan 1995)
7.	Zoning:	Agricultural Ranchlands (Santa Clara County Zoning)
8.	Description of Project:	Refer to Chapter 2, Section 2.5 of this document
9.	Surrounding Land Uses & Setting:	Refer to Chapter 3 of this document (Section IX, Land Use Planning)
10.	Approval Required from Other Public Agencies	Refer to Chapter 2, Section 2.9 of this document

1. ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED:

The environmental factors checked below would be potentially affected by this project, involving at least one impact that is a "Potentially Significant Impact", as indicated by the checklist on the following pages.

☐ Aesthetics	☐ Agricultural Resources	☐ Air Quality
☐ Biological Resources	☐ Cultural Resources	☐ Geology/Soils
☐ Hazards & Hazardous Materials	☐ Hydrology/Water Quality	☐ Land Use/Planning
☐ Mineral Resources	☐ Noise	☐ Population/Housing
☐ Public Services	☐ Recreation	☐ Transportation/Traffic
☐ Utilities/Service Systems	☐ Mandatory Findings of Significance	☒ None

DETERMINATION

On the basis of this initial evaluation:

I find that the proposed project **COULD NOT** have a significant effect on the environment and a **NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared. ☐

I find that, although the original scope of the proposed project **COULD** have had a significant effect on the environment, there **WILL NOT** be a significant effect because revisions/mitigations to the project have been made by or agreed to by the applicant. A **MITIGATED NEGATIVE DECLARATION** will be prepared. ☒

I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a significant effect on the environment and an **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** or its functional equivalent will be prepared. ☐

I find that the proposed project **MAY** have a "potentially significant impact" or "potentially significant unless mitigated impact" on the environment. However, at least one impact has been adequately analyzed in an earlier document, pursuant to applicable legal standards, and has been addressed by mitigation measures based on the earlier analysis, as described in the report's attachments. An **ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT** is required, but it must analyze only the impacts not sufficiently addressed in previous documents. ☐

I find that, although the proposed project could have had a significant effect on the environment, because all potentially significant effects have been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR or Negative Declaration, pursuant to applicable standards, and have been avoided or mitigated, pursuant to an earlier EIR, including revisions or mitigation measures that are imposed upon the proposed project, all impacts have been avoided or mitigated to a less-than-significant level and no further action is required. ☐

_____ _____

Bill Orme
Environmental Coordinator

Date

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

1. A brief explanation is required for all answers, except "No Impact", that are adequately supported by the information sources cited. A "No Impact" answer is adequately supported if the referenced information sources show that the impact does not apply to the project being evaluated (e.g., the project falls outside a fault rupture zone). A "No Impact" answer should be explained where it is based on general or project-specific factors (e.g., the project will not expose sensitive receptors to pollutants, based on a project-specific screening analysis).

2. All answers must consider the whole of the project-related effects, both direct and indirect, including off-site, cumulative, construction, and operational impacts.

3. Once the lead agency has determined that a particular physical impact may occur, the checklist answers must indicate whether that impact is potentially significant, less than significant with mitigation, or less than significant. "Potentially Significant Impact" is appropriate when there is sufficient evidence that a substantial or potentially substantial adverse change may occur in any of the physical conditions within the area affected by the project that cannot be mitigated below a level of significance. If there are one or more "Potentially Significant Impact" entries, an Environmental Impact Report (EIR) is required.

4. A "Mitigated Negative Declaration" (Negative Declaration: Less Than Significant with Mitigation Incorporated) applies where the incorporation of mitigation measures, prior to declaration of project approval, has reduced an effect from "Potentially Significant Impact" to a "Less Than Significant Impact with Mitigation." The lead agency must describe the mitigation measures and briefly explain how they reduce the effect to a less than significant level.

5. Earlier analyses may be used where, pursuant to the tiering, program EIR, or other CEQA process, an effect has been adequately analyzed in an earlier EIR (including a General Plan) or Negative Declaration [CCR, Guidelines for the Implementation of CEQA, § 15063(c)(3)(D)]. References to an earlier analysis should:

   a) Identify the earlier analysis and state where it is available for review.

   b) Indicate which effects from the environmental checklist were adequately analyzed in the earlier document, pursuant to applicable legal standards, and whether these effects were adequately addressed by mitigation measures included in that analysis.

   c) Describe the mitigation measures in this document that were incorporated or refined from the earlier document and indicate to what extent they address site-specific conditions for this project.

6. Lead agencies are encouraged to incorporate references to information sources for potential impacts into the checklist or appendix (e.g., general plans, zoning ordinances, biological assessments). Reference to a previously prepared or outside document should include an indication of the page or pages where the statement is substantiated.

7. A source list should be appended to this document. Sources used or individuals contacted should be listed in the source list and cited in the discussion.

8. Explanation(s) of each issue should identify:
   a) the criteria or threshold, if any, used to evaluate the significance of the impact addressed by each question **and**
   b) the mitigation measures, if any, prescribed to reduce the impact below the level of significance.

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ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

I. AESTHETICS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Henry W. Coe SP is located in an area of vast, rugged, scenic terrain and is characterized predominantly by natural open landscapes, which vary throughout the park. Physical features contributing to the visual quality of the park include diverse topography and vegetation, water resources, and abundant wildlife populations. The mountainous topography in the park is diverse, providing interest and aesthetic appeal. Vegetation throughout the park varies from dense woodlands, chaparral, open grasslands, and oak savanna. Water is also a strong visual feature in the landscape, and is most prominent at the Mississippi Reservoir, the Coit and Kelly Cabin Reservoirs, Coyote Creek, Orestimba Creek, and the falls on Pacheco Creek. Wildlife add an important dimension to the natural landscape. Large animals and soaring birds are the most conspicuous; consequently, the landscapes which attract these types of wildlife have particular aesthetic attraction.

The project site - Coe Ranch Campground - exhibits many of the same natural characteristics of the park as a whole. The campground is located on the west side of the park at the Park Headquarters on top of Pine Ridge at 2,600 feet with spectacular views across the ridges and canyons of the backcountry. Topography on the site is relatively flat to gently sloping. Vegetation is predominantly annual grassland with dispersed stands of oak savanna trees. Because of its ridge-top location, the site provides spectacular views, particularly overlooking the valley to the south.

Existing development near the project site includes several historic Pine Ridge Ranch buildings, including Coe Ranch House, a metal barn, and two wood barns. The campground includes 20 drive-in campsites each with a parking spur, fire pit, picnic table and shade ramada. The campsites are sited on essentially two ‘tiers’ consistent with the topography of the site. Little to no mature vegetation exists among the campsites and as such, they are largely visible from one to another. A stately mature oak tree dominates the upper tier of the campground and largely defines the character of the area. A mobile trailer used for employee housing is located to the north adjacent to the site and detracts from the ranch character of the area because of its modern design. The project will replace the three existing pit toilets with a new 440-square-foot ADA compliant 150 series combination building located near the upper campground loop. In addition, the project will involve installing underground utilities and a new leach field and septic system to serve the new building.

The General Plan for the park sets forth a policy stating that it is the objective of the Department (DPR) to provide a setting within Henry W. Coe SP that, inasmuch as possible, represents a wild, primitive landscape with minimal human influences and features. The GP calls for major park facilities to be located near the park’s periphery, concentrated in use zones and not scattered throughout the park. In addition, the GP requires that because of the impact of underground trenching, (i.e., for utilities)

development shall be located as close to existing access corridors as possible and in locations where environmental and cultural damage will be minimized.

The Santa Clara County zoning ordinance designates Dunne Avenue from Cochrane Bridge to Henry Coe State Park a *Scenic Roads Combining District (sr*) (Santa Clara County Zoning Ordinance Chapter 3.30). The purpose of the *sr district* is to protect the visual character of scenic roads in Santa Clara County through special development and sign regulations. The proposed new combo building will not be visible from this scenic corridor, as it is located approximately a ¼ mile within the park.

WOULD THE PROJECT:	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
a) Have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Substantially damage scenic resources, including, but not limited to, trees, rock outcroppings, and historic buildings within a state scenic highway?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Create a new source of substantial light or glare which would adversely affect day or nighttime views in the area?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a) The proposed project would not have a substantial adverse effect on a scenic vista, nor would it hinder accessibility to any scenic viewpoints. The proposed project involves replacing three existing pit toilets with a new, combination shower/restroom building. The project will remove the vault toilets located throughout the campground and consolidate the facilities into the one combination building located within the campground loop at the existing campsite #2 site. The building will be designed to be visually compatible with the historic character of the surrounding ranch buildings in the area. The new combination building is small in scale (approximately 440 square feet) relative to the expansive vistas available at the campground. Because of its size, location, and design, the new restroom building will not have a substantial adverse effect on scenic vistas, nor would it hinder accessibility to any scenic viewpoints, particularly the view overlooking the oak woodlands and valley to the southeast. Furthermore, although the project is located in a scenic area, it is not visible from any public vantage points outside of the park due to its remote location. The project also involves trenching and excavation for utility extensions and septic system development, which would result in open trenches, exposed soil and stockpiles, and heavy equipment at the site. This work would temporarily impair views to and across the site during construction. However, the disturbed areas will be returned to pre-project conditions following construction and will not result

in any permanent change to the scenic quality of the area. Less than significant impact.

b) The expansive ridge views, scattered oak trees, ground vegetation and historic buildings form the main elements of the scenic resources. The proposed project would not affect any geologic features, historic buildings, or oak trees in the area. Some existing vegetation, comprised primarily of annual grasses, would be removed during trenching and excavation. However, the project will be designed and constructed such that the removal of trees will be avoided. A large, prominent oak tree located adjacent to the project site provides defining character to the upper campground area. A barrier fence has been erected around the tree to protect visitors from potential limb fall. The project has been sited to be well away from this tree to protect its integrity and to ensure visitor safety. The project site is located within an existing developed campground in a remote area within the park and is not visible from any designated scenic highway or other public vantage point. No Impact.

c) The project would not substantially degrade the existing visual character of the site and its surroundings. The replacement of three existing pit toilets with one restroom facility will improve the visual quality of the project area. The new restroom would be constructed of materials that are visually compatible with the ranch character of the area. The project requires trenching and excavating for the installation of new utility lines and leach field. This ground disturbance will result in the temporary removal of ground cover in some areas and will create exposed soil and soil stockpiles during construction. There would be limited removal of annual grasses during grading and site preparation, but the scenic quality of this type of vegetation is limited and natural renewal is rapid. The presence of construction equipment, disturbed vegetation, and exposed soil will have a temporary visual impact on the area. Following construction, the excavated material will be replaced and compacted and the area allowed to revegetate. Although construction activities may have a limited temporary impact on the views for those visiting the campground, obstructions would be extremely limited and exposure of brief duration. There will be no long-term or permanent adverse impact to the overall appearance of the area. Therefore, the proposed project would not substantially degrade the existing visual character or quality of the site and its surroundings. Less than significant impact.

d) The project area does not currently have significant sources of nighttime lighting other than minor lighting on the existing vault toilets and typical light sources associated with campground activity such as car headlights, flashlights, etc. The project would involve new lighting on the restroom facility for visitor safety. However, this lighting will be downcast, shielded, and directed onto the pathway to illuminate only the area surrounding the restroom. The lighting will not be visible from outside the campground area, or from outside of the park and thus, will not create a new source of substantial light that would adversely impact day or nighttime views. Less than significant impact.

e) It is expected that all construction work for the proposed project will be limited to daylight hours, eliminating the need for work lights. However, emergency situations could require minimal use of exterior construction lights on a limited basis. If nighttime lighting is required during construction, work areas would be confined to a maximum of a few hundred feet at any one time. The project site is not visible from outside the park. Therefore, the project would have a less than significant impact.

II. AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Before becoming a state park, the Coe lands were historically used for cattle ranching, including the project site and the surrounding area. Cattle grazing activity continues today on lands adjacent to the park. One minor lease still remains on the Park at Hunting Hollow several miles from the project site off of Gilroy Hot Springs Road. The project area is zoned Agricultural Ranchland in the Santa Clara County General Plan. However, although the Coe Ranch Campground site previously supported ranching operations, the site has not been commercially grazed for over 40 years and has not been used for agricultural crop production since State Park ownership.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT*:				
a) Convert Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as shown on the maps prepared pursuant to the Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program of the California Resources Agency, to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with existing zoning for agricultural use or a Williamson Act contract?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Involve other changes in the existing environment which, due to their location or nature, could result in conversion of Farmland to non-agricultural use?	☐	☐	☐	☒

* In determining whether impacts to agricultural resources are significant environmental effects, lead agencies may refer to the California Agricultural Land Evaluation and Site Assessment Model (1997), prepared by the California Department of Conservation as an optional model for use in assessing impacts on agricultural and farmland.

DISCUSSION

a-c) The project site is designated as "Other Land" under the FMMP (Department of Conservation 1998). "Other Land" is defined as "land not included in any mapping category." The project site does not contain any Prime Farmland, Unique Farmland, or Farmland of Statewide Importance (Farmland), as defined by the FMMP. As such, no impacts to State-designated Farmland resources would occur as a result of the project.

The Coe Campground area is zoned "Agricultural Ranchland" under the Santa Clara County Zoning Ordinance (Santa Clara County 1999) and is not covered under a Williamson Act contract. The purpose of this zoning district is to "preserve ranching and the rural character of the area," and permitted uses include "…low-intensity recreation…" Specifically, the zoning ordinance states

that “parks…owned and operated by a governmental agency” are allowed, subject to securing a use permit based on a finding that “the use shall not be detrimental to surrounding agricultural/ranching use of the land.” Although local zoning ordinances do not apply to State Park facilities, it should be noted that none of the surrounding ranching properties would be detrimentally affected by the proposed project, and thus, the proposed use is consistent with the local zoning ordinance. Also, this project would not involve conversion, disturbance, or loss of any existing farm resources or agricultural uses. As a result, no impact would occur.

III. AIR QUALITY.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Henry Coe SP is located in the eastern portion of the San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (Basin). The Basin is within the jurisdiction of the Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) and United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) Region IX. The BAAQMD is responsible for implementing emissions standards and other requirements of federal and state laws regarding most types of stationary emission sources. The BAAQMD regulates air quality in the local area through its permitting authority and its planning and review activities.

The San Francisco Bay Area Air Basin (SFBAAB) is characterized by cool summers, mild winters, and infrequent rainfall. The atmospheric processes often combine to restrict the ability of the atmosphere to disperse air pollution. Frequent dry periods occur during the winter when ventilation (rapid horizontal movement of air and injection of clean air) and vertical mixing are low, and pollutant levels build up. During rainy periods, however, ventilation and vertical mixing are usually high, leading to low levels of air pollution.

The SFBAAB has enjoyed gains in air quality over the last 20 years. Peak 1-hour and 8-hour indicators for ozone have declined significantly over this period, and the basin now qualifies for attainment of the federal 1-hour ozone standard (the State 1 hour and federal 8-hour standards have been exceeded every year however). There has also been an overall improvement in particulate matter (PM10) emissions that have decreased about 32 percent. Carbon monoxide concentrations have also declined, and neither the State nor federal standards have been exceeded since 1991. Finally, the nitrogen dioxide trend has steadily decreased, and ambient concentrations continue to be well below the State and federal standards, as they have been for 20 years (2005 California Almanac of Emissions and Air Quality, California Air Resources Board).

Henry W. Coe SP is a generally undeveloped area that generates air pollution only during the occasional fire (wildfire or prescribed burn). It is affected by air pollution generated elsewhere, especially the San Francisco Bay Area. The prevailing winds come from the north or west, transporting photochemical oxidants and other contaminants into the park. The nearest air quality monitoring station is nine miles away at Gilroy, in the southern Santa Clara Valley. This station measures ozone and carbon monoxide only; since carbon monoxide has only a local effect, ozone is the only measure pollutant which may affect the park.

WOULD THE PROJECT*:	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
a) Conflict with or obstruct implementation of the applicable air quality plan or regulation?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Violate any air quality standard or contribute substantially to an existing or projected air quality violation?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Result in a cumulatively considerable net increase of any criteria pollutant for which the project region is in non-attainment under an applicable federal or state ambient air quality standard (including releasing emissions which exceed quantitative thresholds for ozone precursors)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
d) Expose sensitive receptors to substantial pollutant concentrations (e.g., children, the elderly, individuals with compromised respiratory or immune systems)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) Create objectionable odors affecting a substantial number of people?	☐	☐	☒	☐

* Where available, the significance criteria established by the applicable air quality management or air pollution control district may be relied on to make these determinations.

DISCUSSION

a) The proposed project would occur at Henry Coe State Park, located in Santa Clara County. Work proposed by this project, and any associated emissions, would not conflict with or obstruct the implementation of any applicable air quality management plan. No impact.

b,c) The proposed project would not emit air contaminants at a level that, by themselves, would violate any local, state, or federal ambient air quality standard (AAQS), or contribute to a permanent or long-term increase in any air contaminant. However, project construction would generate short-term emissions of fugitive dust (PM10) and involve the use of equipment that would emit ozone precursors (i.e., reactive organic gasses [ROG] and nitrogen oxides, or NOx). Increased emissions of PM10, ROG, and NOx could contribute to existing non-attainment conditions and interfere with achieving the projected attainment standards. Consequently, construction emissions would be considered a potentially significant short-term adverse impact. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce potential impact to a less than significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURE AIR-1
• All active construction areas would be watered at least twice daily during dry, dusty conditions. • All trucks hauling soil, sand, or other loose materials would be covered or required to maintain at least two feet of freeboard. • All equipment engines would be maintained in good condition, in proper tune (according to manufacturer's specifications), and in compliance with all State and federal requirements. • Excavation and grading activities would be suspended when sustained winds exceed 25 mph; instantaneous gusts exceed 35 mph.

d) As noted in III (b,c) Discussion above, the project would only generate dust and equipment exhaust emissions for the brief period of construction. Visitors and park staff could be within visual range of the project. Work hours and the limited duration of work in any single area would limit exposure to visitors and staff. Visitors and staff may need to pass the construction sites as they traverse the park, but delays are expected to be minor or, where available, detours would distance visitors from the majority of the dust and equipment emissions. These conditions, in conjunction with Mitigation Measure AIR-1 above, would reduce the potential adverse impact to a less than significant level.

e) The proposed work would not result in the long-term generation of odors. Construction-related emissions could result in a short-term generation of odors, including diesel exhaust and fuel or solvent vapors. These odors might be considered objectionable by some park visitors staff; however, because construction activities would be short-term, odorous emissions would dissipate rapidly in the air, with increased distance from the source. The potential for impact would be considered less than significant.

IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Henry W. Coe State Park is located within the Mt. Hamilton portion of the Diablo Range in central California at an elevation range of approximately 1,000 to 3,200 feet. The Park supports five vegetation types dominated by chaparral and foothill woodland, with small components of grassland, riparian, and ponderosa pine woodland. Fire, slope, soils, elevation, and aspect determine the patterns of vegetation. Formerly grazed lands are dominated by non-native grasses and forbs.

Although in the past the area was altered by human uses such as grazing, the Park and surrounding mountains remain largely undeveloped. The park continues to regain its wild character following the removal of cattle in most areas. The mountains and canyons provide relatively undisturbed habitat for species such as mountain lion, along with many species of birds. Streams and ponds (both natural and artificial) occur throughout the Park.

The biological significance of the Park is recognized by its inclusion within protected zones. The Orestimba Wilderness is a 23,300- acre area within the park designated for non-motorized activities and natural resource protection. The Park includes previously designated critical habitat for the federal Threatened California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*).

The project site, at the historic Coe Ranch, is a relatively disturbed area due to facilities development and heavy visitor use. Important natural habitats in and near the project site include foothill woodland and riparian. The project site is approximately 300 feet away from a seasonal tributary to Soda Springs Creek and 0.5 miles from the perennial Soda Springs Creek.

Vegetation

Vegetation within the project site includes two distinct vegetation series (equivalent to plant community), as defined by the Sawyer/Keeler-Wolf (1995) classification system. These are California Annual Grassland and Blue Oak Series.

Special Status Species

Sensitive biological resources that occur or potentially occur on the proposed project site are discussed in this section. Sensitive biological resources include the plants and animals that have been given special recognition by federal, state, or local resource agencies and organizations. Special status species include plants and animals that are legally protected or that are considered sensitive by federal, state, or local resource conservation agencies and organizations. This includes species listed as state or federally Threatened or Endangered, those considered as candidates for listing as Threatened or Endangered, wildlife species identified by the USFWS and/or CDFG as Species of Concern (due to declining populations, limited ranges, and/or continuing threats that make them vulnerable to extinction), and plants considered by the California Native Plant Society to be rare, threatened, or endangered (CNPS lists 1 and 2).

Biological resources are described and potential impacts to these resources from the construction of new facilities are evaluated.

The US Fish and Wildlife Service provided an official list of sensitive species that may be present in the project area or may be affected by the project (February 2004). All sensitive species and their habitats were evaluated for potential impacts by this project. A query of the California Department of Fish and Game's Natural Diversity Database (CNDDB 2004) was conducted for locations of sensitive species and habitats within the Mt. Sizer and Mississippi Creek 7.5-minute USGS quadrangle maps and Santa Clara County. Special status plant species potentially occurring in the Mt. Sizer and Mississippi Creek quadrangle maps were obtained from the California Native Plant Society's (CNPS) Inventory of Rare and Endangered Plants of California (6th edition, electronic version, 2001).

THREATENED AND ENDANGERED SPECIES AND SPECIES OF SPECIAL CONCERN

The following species are identified by the US Fish and Wildlife Service, CNPS, and CNDDB as occurring or potentially occurring in the two USGS quadrangles encompassing the proposed project site and adjacent habitats. Eight special-status plant species, eleven wildlife species, and no plant communities appear on the US Fish and Wildlife species lists for the Mt. Sizer and Mississippi Creek USGS quadrangle maps.

Plant Species Potentially Occurring Within the Project Area

Coyote ceanothus *(Ceanothus ferrisae)* - This Federal Endangered species occurs in chaparral, valley grassland and foothill grassland, and coastal scrub habitats. It is endemic to Santa Clara County, and is found on serpentine sites in the Mt. Hamilton range, at elevations of 400 to 1,500 feet. Suitable habitat does not exist within the project site for this species.

Santa Clara valley dudleya *(Dudleya setchellii)* – This Federal Endangered species occurs on rocky outcrops in serpentine grassland, at elevations of 400 to 1,000 feet. Suitable habitat does not exist within the project site for this species.

Metcalf Canyon jewelflower *(Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus)* – This Federal Endangered species occurs on open grassy or barren slopes, on serpentine soils, within valley and foothill grassland habitat. Suitable habitat does not exist within the project site for this species.

Chaparral harebell *(Campanula exigua)* - This CNPS List 1B species occurs in chaparral. It is found on talus slopes and rocky, serpentine soils at about 900 to 4,100 feet. Suitable habitat does not exist within the project site for this species.

Mt. Hamilton thistle (*Cirsium fontinale var. campylon)* - This CNPS List 1B species occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland habitats. It is found in serpentine seeps and streams at 1,000 to 2,500 feet elevation. Suitable habitat does not exist within the project site for this species.

Rock sanicle (*Sanicula saxatilis)* - This CNPS List 1B species occurs in broadleafed upland forest, chaparral, and valley and foothill grassland. It is found on rocky ridges or talus at an elevation range of 2,000 to 3,800 feet. The species is known from fewer than fifteen occurrences. Suitable habitat does not exist within the project site for this species.

Most beautiful (uncommon) jewelflower (*Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus)* - This CNPS List 1B species occurs in chaparral, cismontane woodland, and valley and foothill grassland. It is found on soils derived from serpentinite at an elevation range of 300 to 3,300 feet. Suitable habitat does not exist within the project site for this species.

Mt. Hamilton jewelflower *(Streptanthus callistus)* - This CNPS List 1B species occurs in open
chaparral and cismontane woodland, typically on shale or talus surfaces. It is found at an elevation range of 2,000 to 2,600 feet. The species is known from approximately five occurrences in the Mt. Hamilton Range, including an occurrence within the park, however suitable habitat does not exist within the project site for this species.

Animal Species Potentially Occurring Within the Project Area

California red-legged frog (*Rana aurora draytonii*) – A Federal Threatened species and a California Species of Concern that occurs in lowlands and foothills, and breeds in still or slow moving water with dense shoreline vegetation. California red-legged frogs migrate between aquatic breeding sites and upland habitats, and have been found up to a mile from water. The Park is within previously designated critical habitat for the California red-legged frog. Potentially suitable upland habitat containing burrows is present within the project site. Aquatic habitats near the project site include a seasonal tributary to Soda Springs Creek (300 ft.) and the perennial Soda Springs Creek (0.5 miles). The project could impact California red-legged frogs.

California tiger salamander *(Ambystoma californiense)* – A Federal Threatened species that is generally restricted to grasslands and low-elevation foothill regions below 1,500 feet, and is occasionally found at higher elevations. The nearest known observations of tiger salamanders are approximately 2.5 miles away (CNDDB 2004). The project site contains suitable
upland habitat for tiger salamanders, but it is unlikely that the species is present due to the distance to the nearest breeding pond and developed condition of most of the site. (Hammer 2004). The project is unlikely to have significant impacts to California tiger salamander.

Western pond turtle (*Emys marmorata*) – A California Species of Concern that requires slow moving streams or pond habitats as well as upland sites. Western pond turtles may use aquatic sites year round in mild climates, and move to upland sites to lay eggs. Potential aquatic habitat for the western pond turtle is found at Soda Springs Creek (0.5 miles). Potential upland burrow habitat may occur within the project site. The project could impact western pond turtle.

Raptors - Several special-status raptor species are known to occur within Henry Coe State Park including sharp-shinned hawk *(Accipiter striatus)*, Cooper's hawk *(Accipiter cooperi)*, ferruginous hawk *(Buteo regalis),* and white-tailed kite *(Elanus leucurus)*. All are Federal and /or California Species of Concern. Suitable habitat in or near the project area includes potential nest trees for raptors. Since the project area is a heavily disturbed and is regularly used by the public, the additional noise and activity of construction will not result in potentially significant impacts to nesting raptors.

Sensitive bat species – There are several sensitive bat species that may occur within Henry Coe State Park. Bat species that may roost in the restrooms scheduled for demolition include the small-footed myotis *(Myotis ciliolabrum)*, long-eared myotis (*Myotis evotis*), long-legged myotis (*Myotis volans*), and Yuma myotis (*Myotis yumanensis*), which are all Federal Species of Concern. The project could impact sensitive bat species.

WETLANDS AND WATERS OF THE UNITED STATES

The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACOE) defines wetlands as lands that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Typically, USACOE jurisdictional wetlands meet three criteria: they have hydrophytic vegetation, hydric soils, and wetland hydrology.

Waters of U.S. are defined as all waters used in interstate or foreign commerce, waters subject to the ebb and flow of the tide, all interstate waters including interstate wetlands and all other waters such as: intrastate lakes, rivers, streams, mudflats, sandflats, wetlands, sloughs, prairie potholes, wet meadows, playa lakes, and natural ponds. Waters of the U.S. are under the USACOE jurisdiction.

There are USACOE wetlands and waters of the U.S. at Henry Coe State Park, but no wetlands occur in the project area. No wetlands will be impacted by the proposed project.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
IV. BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Would the project:				
a) Have a substantial adverse effect, either directly or through habitat modification, on any species identified as a sensitive, candidate, or special status species in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive natural community identified in local or regional plans, policies, or regulations, or by the California Department of Fish and Game or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, as defined by §404 of the Clean Water Act (including, but not limited to, marsh, vernal pool, coastal, etc.) through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Interfere substantially with the movement of any native resident or migratory fish or wildlife species or with established native resident or migratory wildlife corridors, or impede the use of native wildlife nursery sites?	☐	☐	☐	☒
protecting biological resources, such as a tree preservation policy or ordinance?				
f) Conflict with the provisions of an adopted Habitat Conservation Plan, Natural Community Conservation Plan, or other approved local, regional, or state habitat conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

Discussion

a) (i) There are three Federal Endangered plant species and six CNPS List 1B plant species that have reported occurrences within the Mt. Sizer and Mississippi Creek USGS 7.5-minute quadrangles. One of these plants, the Mt. Hamilton jewelflower, is known to occur in the park. However, suitable habitat for this species and the other eight species does not exist within or adjacent to the project site.

a) (ii) California red-legged frogs and Western pond turtles may occur in or near the project site. Construction activities could result in impacts to these species. Mitigation measures Bio 1A and Bio 1B will reduce any potential impact to less than significant. It is unlikely that California tiger salamanders occur at the project site. However, in accordance with technical assistance provided by US Fish and Wildlife Service, if a California tiger salamander is found on the project site, then all measures of Bio 1A will be implemented for California tiger salamander as well as California red-legged frog.

All ground disturbing activities will be scheduled outside the breeding season of California red-legged frog. All ground disturbance will take place between May 1 and October 30. If construction must extend into the breeding season (November 1 to April 30), then mitigation measure Bio-1A will be implemented.

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO- 1A (California red-legged frog)

The following measures will be taken if ground disturbing construction activities extend into the breeding season of California red-legged frog (November 1 to April 30):

- At least 90 days prior to start of work in the breeding season, DPR will submit to USFWS proposed mitigation measures to ensure no impact on California red-legged frog for USFWS review and approval.
- DPR will implement the USFWS approved mitigation measures for work occurring between November 1 and April 30.
- At least 15 days prior to the start of work occurring between November 1 and April 30, DPR will submit the names and credentials to USFWS for DPR staff authorized to work with California red-legged frog.
- Within 48 hours before the start of work, a pre-construction survey will be conducted in the construction area for California red-legged frogs. If a California red-legged frog is found, the USFWS approved biologist will contact the USFWS and request guidance on additional conservation measures or authorizations that may be needed.
- Prior to the start of construction, a training session will be conducted for all construction and park staff involved in the project, which will include a description of the red-legged frog, its habitat, the conservation measures that are being implemented, the physical boundaries for project work, and the protocol to follow if the species is found.
- Silt fencing or a similar barrier will be installed around the leach field site and will remain in place until leach field construction is complete. If trenches are left open overnight, they will be covered or soil ramps or boards will be placed in trenches to allow trapped animals to escape.
- The project site will be inspected by the biological monitor prior to starting work each day.
- A biological monitor will be present during all ground disturbance.
- Prior to moving heavy equipment, the biological monitor will inspect the route for California red-legged frogs, and will continue to watch for the species while accompanying the equipment as it is being moved. If a vehicle is parked for more than 30 minutes, the biological monitor will inspect underneath the vehicle for California red-legged frogs prior to the vehicle being moved.
- If a California red-legged frog is found on the project site during construction, any activity within 200 feet of the animal's location will cease. Vehicle traffic and construction work will be redirected to another area until the animal moves out of the area on its own. The USFWS will be contacted for guidance.
- Routes and boundaries will be clearly demarcated and approved by the biological monitor. The contractor will keep all equipment within the designated staging areas and work areas

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO-1B (WESTERN POND TURTLE S)

- If western pond turtles are found on the project site, they will be captured by a DPR ecologist and relocated in suitable habitat away from the construction site.

a) (iii) Several sensitive bat species may roost within the restroom structures scheduled for demolition. Bats may roost in structures year-round, but are most vulnerable during maternity season. Impacts to bats could occur as a result of building demolition. Implementation of the following mitigation measures will reduce potential impacts to a less than significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO-2 (SENSITIVE BAT SPECIES)

- The buildings scheduled for demolition will be inspected for bats prior to construction.
- If evidence of bat use is found, bats will be humanely excluded between October 1 and March 1, in order to avoid the breeding season.

a) (iv) A variety of sensitive animal species may depend on large trees or snags for nesting, roosting or colonization. It is important to identify and retain these "wildlife trees" which are important wildlife habitat and therefore contribute towards biodiversity. Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce any potential impacts to a less than significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO-3 WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION AND TREE PROTECTION

- Wildlife trees on the project site will be identified prior to construction. These trees are characteristically the largest trees on site (height and/or diameter), exhibit natural cavities, have structure suitable for wildlife use (broken top, large limbs), may have crevices and/or loose bark (suitable for bats), show signs of rot (conk, brooms) or insect infestation, and may have signs of active wildlife use.
- Wildlife trees in the construction zone shall be identified with flagging and protected if necessary with fencing or weed-free straw bales. Any such tree scheduled for removal shall be felled outside of breeding season (breeding season: April through August) and left on site, if possible, to function as coarse woody debris.
- Prior to construction, all areas of ground disturbance will be flagged on the ground and inspected by a DPR Ecologist for potential impacts to trees.
- If native trees could be impacted by trenching or other ground disturbance, standard DPR protection measures will be specified in the construction contract to protect trees and tree roots

b) The project will not have a substantial adverse effect on any riparian habitat or other sensitive community.

c) This project will not have a substantial adverse effect on federally protected wetlands, through direct removal, filling, hydrological interruption, or other means.

d) This project will not impede the movements of wildlife or the use of native nursery sites.

e) This project does not conflict with any local ordinances, adopted conservation plans, or policies.

V. CULTURAL RESOURCES.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

The first ranch operation on Pine Ridge was started by Wesley P. Boden in 1891. Brothers Charles and Henry W. Coe, Jr. purchased the property from Boden early in the 20th century and built the Pine Ridge Ranch headquarters. Henry Coe bought out his brother and moved his new wife, Rhoda Dawson Sutcliffe Coe to the ranch in 1905, where they lived until after World War I.

The ranch was leased to tenants or run by caretakers until 1932, when Oscar C. Robinson and Sada Sutcliffe Coe Robinson, Henry and Rhoda's daughter, took over management of the Coe family's mountain pastures. The Coe family also controlled significant acreage in the Santa Clara Valley. In 1943, Henry W. Coe, Jr. passed away, leaving his two largest holdings, Pine Ridge Ranch and the San Felipe Ranch, to his son, Henry Sutcliffe Coe.

In 1948, Henry Sutcliffe Coe sold the Pine Ridge property off, but Sada Coe Robinson managed to buy over 12,000 acres back in 1949. She continued cattle ranching until 1953, when she deeded it to Santa Clara County for a park to be named in her father's honor. In 1958, Santa Clara County decided to turn the property over to the State of California.

Additional purchases by the State have expanded the park to over 90,000 acres, but the remaining cluster of ranch buildings on Pine Ridge set the tone for a visitor to the backcountry of this largely undeveloped unit. The ranch headquarters complex includes a ranch house, bunk house, stone cooler, blacksmith shop, and several barns and sheds. A Visitor Center was constructed to plans developed by Sada Coe Robinson in the 1970s. The design and paint scheme of the Visitor Center fit the pattern of the historic structures. The cluster of buildings has been recorded and registered with the State Office of Historic Preservation (CA-SCl-532H), but not yet evaluated for significance, and thus must be treated as if it is listed on the State and National Registers of Historic Places.

The Coe Campground is situated just northeast and a bit downhill from the Pine Ridge Ranch building complex. It is important that the visitor experience in this rustic setting be maintained. A new accessible combination building is needed to enhance the recreational opportunities, but the structure siting and design must fit the existing historic setting.

<u>Previous Cultural Resource Investigations</u>

The Pine Ridge Ranch complex, along with significant portions of the rest of Henry W. Coe State Park, was surveyed for cultural resources in 1983 (Parkman and McGuire 1984) prior to completion of the unit General Plan. The site record for the ranch buildings was also completed at that time.

In the last five years, the area has been reexamined several times by Associate State Archaeologist Warren Wulzen and volunteer historian Teddy Goodrich. Artifacts associated with historic activities have been located in various locations, especially close to the ranch house. No evidence of prehistoric Native American occupation has yet been discovered.
The last of these surveys was conducted expressly for the present project, and included surface survey of the ranch complex, the campground and the proposed leach field. Ground visibility was fair to good, and no new cultural resources were identified.

	LESS THAN POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource, as defined in §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource, pursuant to §15064.5?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	☐	☒	☐	☐

DISCUSSION

a) An outsized building or structure that is incompatible with the historic ranch complex can detract from the significance of the historic complex. A new structure in the campground should be sited carefully to limit intrusion on the viewshed of the historic ranch complex.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-1
• Wherever possible, new structures in the area of the historic building complex will reflect the design and feeling of the nearby historic structures. • The size and placement of new structures will not intrude on the view from the ranch complex area.

b) (i)Ground disturbing work within the bounds of the archaeological site during this project may expose archaeological or historical material. Previous surface collections and observations of rodent back dirt indicate a high probability of buried cultural material in the area between the Visitor Center and the large white barn. Thus, the current project has the potential to impact important cultural resources. However, most of the ground-disturbing work will take place outside of the site, as currently defined.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-2

- Due to the nature of the archaeological site area, ground-disturbing activity in connection with the installation of a new buried electric line will be monitored by a DPR-qualified cultural resource specialist familiar with the area's historic landscape and cultural resources.
- Prior to the start of work, a DPR-qualified cultural resource specialist will help the State's Representative designate equipment parking and staging areas on DPR property.
- DPR Cultural Resource staff will be notified a minimum of 72 hours prior to the start of the trenching for the electric line.
- The cultural resource monitor will have the authority to request the State Representative to suspend work in the immediate area, if potentially significant cultural resources are unearthed.
- During ground disturbing work in the rest of the project, the State's Representative shall inform the contractor that if any sign of cultural resources are noted in trenches or other excavations, he shall be notified immediately, stop work in the immediate area, and contact DPR Cultural Resource staff as soon as possible for resolution of the problem.
- A report of the findings from the monitoring and any other archaeological work conducted during this project will be completed and copies distributed to the Office of Historic Preservation, the DPR Cultural Resource Division, DPR Northern Service Center and Monterey District Headquarters.

b) (ii) There are several artifacts, mostly old farm equipment, which were placed around the area of the ranch complex and the approach road to the campground for interpretive purposes. These are valuable reminders of ranching activities, and must be protected from harm.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-3

- All artifacts or interpretive displays must be avoided by the contractor.
- State's Representative shall inform District personnel where project effects might disturb or harm artifacts and interpretive displays and give them the opportunity to move the objects to safe areas.

c) No human remains or burial sites have been documented or are expected to be found in the project area. However, the possibility always exists that human remains may be encountered. This eventuality requires special treatment, per State codes.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-4
• In the event that human remains are discovered, work will cease immediately in the area of the find and the project manager/site supervisor will notify the State's Representative and other appropriate DPR personnel. • The DPR Sector Superintendent (or authorized representative) will notify the County Coroner in accordance with §7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code. • If the coroner determines the remains represent Native American interment, the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento would be consulted to identify the most likely descendants and appropriate disposition of the remains. Work will not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete, per PRC §5097.98.

VI. GEOLOGY AND SOILS.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CULTURAL SETTING

Topography

Henry W. Coe State Park (Park) is located in the Mount Hamilton Range portion of the Diablo Range. The Diablo Range is approximately 50 miles long and 30 miles wide, consisting of rugged, northwest-trending ridges and narrow stream valleys (DPR, 1985). Currently, the highest point in the Park is at the north central border in the Orestimba Wilderness at an elevation of 3,560 feet above mean sea level (msl) (Pine Ridge Association, 2002). Only 5% of the Park has gentle terrain with slopes of 15% or less. More than 70% of the Park has moderate to steep slopes, while 25% has very steep slopes greater that 50% (DPR, 1985).

The project is located in the Park Headquarters area, Henry Coe Ranch, located 13 miles east of Highway 101 and Gilroy (see Figure G-1. The project site, in the Henry Coe Ranch Campground, is on a southeast-facing ridge above Soda Springs Canyon at an average elevation of 2,600 feet msl. The new combo building location (see photo at right) and relocated/ADA-modified campground locations are on relatively flat areas ranged around the sloping ridge. The new leach field area is on an approximate 15-20% slope.

Geology and Soils

Henry Coe State Park is located within the Coast Range Geomorphic Province of California, which extends from the southern and western edge of the Klamath Mountains near the Oregon border to the Transverse Ranges in southern California, a distance of more than 600 miles. The Park is entirely underlain by 88 to 150 million year old Franciscan Assemblage rocks, consisting of massive and sometimes intensely deformed graywacke (lithic sandstone) interbedded with siltstone and shale and containing lenses of chert and greenstone, a Mélange Unit of sheared siltstone matrix with large bedrock outcrops of various metamorphosed sedimentary and igneous rocks. (DPR, 1985). Most rocks have undergone low grade metamorphism.

The soils are shallow, with underlying weathered sandstone bedrock. According to the USDA soil survey map (USDA, 1974) the project site is underlain by three units: Gaviota Loam, Gaviota-Los Gatos Complex, and Parrish gravelly clay loam. The Gaviota Loam is a shallow, gravelly loam formed on weathered sandstone or meta-sandstone with rock outcrops common. Gaviota soils are well-drained, have moderately rapid permeability, and very low to very high runoff. The Los Gatos soils are a clay loam derived from sandstone and shale bedrock. They are well drained, have rapid to very rapid runoff, and moderately slow permeability. Parrish soils also form on sandstone parent materials and are well drained with medium to rapid runoff and moderately slow permeability. Gaviota and Los Gatos soils are designated as clayey

sand to silty sand while Parrish soils are designated as silts or clays. All soils have a high erosion hazard. Shrink-swell potential is low to moderate (Gaviota and Los Gatos) to moderate to high (Parrish).

Seismicity

The project site is surrounded by active (Holocene) faults of the San Andreas system, (see Figure G-2), including the Calaveras Fault and the Greenville Fault. The San Andreas Fault is located approximately 13 miles to the west. The Calaveras Fault is located only three miles to the west and underlies Coyote and Anderson reservoirs. The southern end of the Greenville Fault is located approximately 17 miles to the northeast. The Ortigalita Fault is located 20 miles to the east. Smaller faults, such as the Silver Creek and Coyote Creek faults, known to have been active during the Quaternary (present to 1.6 million years before present) are located approximately 4 miles to the west.

WOULD THE PROJECT:	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
a) Expose people or structures to potential substantial adverse effects, including the risk of loss, injury, or death involving:				
i) Rupture of a known earthquake fault, as delineated on the most recent Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zoning Map, issued by the State Geologist for the area, or based on other substantial evidence of a known fault? (Refer to Division of Mines and Geology Special Publication 42.)	☐	☐	☒	☐
ii) Strong seismic ground shaking?	☐	☒	☐	☐
iii) Seismic-related ground failure, including liquefaction?	☐	☐	☒	☐
iv) Landslides?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Result in substantial soil erosion or the loss of topsoil?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Be located on a geologic unit or soil that is unstable, or that would become unstable, as a result of the project and potentially result in on- or off-site landslide, lateral spreading, subsidence, liquefaction, or collapse?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on expansive soil, as defined in Table 18-1-B of the Uniform Building Code (1997), creating substantial risks to life or property?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Have soils incapable of adequately supporting the use of septic tanks or alternative waste disposal systems, where sewers are not available for the disposal of waste water?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site, or unique geologic feature?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) The project site is located within the seismically active Coast Range region dominated by the San Andreas Fault system. The chance of strong seismic ground-shaking and, to a lesser extent, seismic-related ground failure or surface rupture, are certainly possible in this area.

a (i) The project site is not located within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone (APEFZ) (see Figure G-2), as designated by the California Geological Survey (CGS). The APEFZ Act (California Public Resources Code, Division 2, Chapter 7.5, Section 2621-2630) requires the CGS to identify and delineate earthquake fault zones within which development is limited to reduce seismic risks. The Calaveras Fault, located approximately 3 miles to the west of the project site, is the nearest APEFZ to the project site. It underlies the Coyote and Anderson reservoirs.

a (ii) The California Geological Survey has determined that the Calaveras Fault is capable of generating an earthquake with a Maximum Moment Magnitude of 6.8 (Petersen, et al, 1996). The expected ground acceleration at the project site is on the order of 0.3g to 0.4g (California Geological Survey (CGS), 2003). This project involves the addition of a new combination building and could result in a slight increase in use and possible risk to the public in the event of a strong earthquake. Damage to property and risk to the public can be reduced to less than significant by implementation of Mitigation Measure Geo 1 below. During the 1984 M6.2 Morgan Hill Earthquake, the entrance road (Dunne Ave) to the Coe Ranch area was damaged and had to be closed (DPR, 1985).

a (iii) Seismic-induced ground failure, such as liquefaction, usually occurs in unconsolidated granular soils that are water saturated. During seismic-induced ground shaking, pore water pressure can increase in loose soils, causing the soils to change from a solid to a liquid state (liquefaction). The site soils are described by the USDA (1974) as clayey sand to silty sand. The depth to bedrock is shallow and the location on a ridge slope is not underlain by any significant saturated alluvium; therefore the threat of liquefaction is low to non-existent.

a (iv) No known landslides exist within the project area, which is located on a ridge spur. Possible failures of slopes below the campground could occur, but no historical landslides are known or mapped. Therefore, there is less than significant impact from a seismically-triggered landslide.

MITIGATION MEASURE GEO-1 – SEISMIC BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

- The new combination building must conform to earthquake design requirements as specified in the current version of the California Building Code or Uniform Building Code for seismic zone 4. The nearby Calaveras Fault is designated as a Type A fault.

- State Park staff will inspect the combo building as soon as possible after a large earthquake to ascertain any damage. Any major damage would require inspection by a qualified structural engineer before the building could resume use by Park staff or the public.

b) A temporary increase in erosion may occur during grading for the combo building pad, ADA campsites, expanded parking areas, trenching for utility lines and leach field trenches, and any other ground disturbing activities. Site soils have a high erosion potential (USDA, 1974). Implementation of Mitigation Measure GEO-2 below will reduce soil erosion or loss of topsoil by the proposed project to a less than significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURE GEO 2 EROSION CONTROL

- BMPs for soil erosion control and stormwater runoff will be used in all areas to control soil and surface water runoff during all trenching and grading activities. Grading and excavation activities should not be planned during the rainy season (October 31 to May 1), but if storms are anticipated during construction or if construction must occur during winter months, "winterizing" will occur, including the covering (tarping) of any stockpiled soils and the use of temporary erosion control methods to protect disturbed soil. Temporary erosion control measures (BMPs) must be used during all soil disturbing activities and until all disturbed soil has been stabilized (recompacted, re-vegetated, etc.) These BMPs will include, but not be limited to, the use of silt fences, fiber rolls, mulching, etc. to prevent soil loss and siltation into nearby water bodies. Criteria for BMP use can be in the Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook (CSQA, 2003).

Permanent BMPs for erosion control will consist of properly compacting disturbed areas and revegetation of appropriate disturbed soil areas with native species using seed collected locally, where possible. Otherwise, if local seed is not available, a weed-free native mixture shall be used. Final design plans will incorporate BMP measures to be incorporated into the project.

c) The project is not located within a geologic unit or soil that is known to be unstable, based upon available data. Therefore, there is a less than significant impact due to this project.

d) The project site is not underlain by known expansive soils, as indicated by available regional data. The Parrish clay loam is described as non-plastic to plastic depending on the soil horizon. Overall, the soil series is listed as having a moderate to high shrink-swell potential (USDA, 1974). The combo building location is underlain by sandy loam soil with shallow depth to weathered sandstone bedrock, indicating Gaviota soils. Therefore, the impact from expansive soil is considered to be less than significant.

e) The project does involve the installation of a septic system and leach field for the new combo building. Based on the USDA soil mapping designation, none of the site soils are considered as adequate for a leach field, mostly due to shallow depth to bedrock and slopes greater than 15%. A percolation test conducted by DPR in the vicinity of the combo building indicated slow percolation conditions and hardpan layers (Lindquist, 2002). A second leach field location, southwest of the proposed combo building, was investigated in 2004. Backhoe trenches were dug to evaluate the soil texture and were described as "heavy sandy loam with clay pockets" by Chris Card, the representative from Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health. The impacts from the septic system can be mitigated to less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE GEO-3 – SEPTIC SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS
The septic system and leach field will be designed and built per the specifications from the Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health. In addition, a septic system permit will be required by Santa Clara County before the system can be installed.

f) No known unique paleontological resource exists within the project site. Therefore, there is no impact

VII. HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Prior to European occupation, the area in the vicinity of the project site was home to the Ohlone (Coastanoan) and the Yokuts. The Coe Ranch was established in 1890 as a cattle ranch (DPR, 1985). There has been no industrial use or construction of buildings on the parcel that could have been a source of hazardous materials.

The project site is not located within an airport land use zone, or within 2 miles of an airport. There are no private airstrips in the vicinity of the park. There are no schools located nearby. The closest city to the project site is Morgan Hill, located approximately 14 miles to the west along Highway 101.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through the routine transport, use, or disposal of hazardous materials?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Create a significant hazard to the public or the environment through reasonably foreseeable upset and/or accident conditions involving the release of hazardous materials, substances, or waste into the environment?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Emit hazardous emissions or handle hazardous or acutely hazardous materials, substances, or waste within one-quarter mile of an existing or proposed school?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Be located on a site which is included on a list of hazardous materials sites, compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5, and, as a result, create a significant hazard to the public or environment?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport? If so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be located in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, would the project result in a safety hazard for people residing or working in the project area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Impair implementation of or physically interfere with an adopted emergency response plan or emergency evacuation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from wildland fires, including areas where wildlands are adjacent to urbanized areas or where residences are intermixed with wildlands?	☐	☒	☐	☐

DISCUSSION

a) Construction activities will require the use of certain potentially hazardous materials, such as fuels, oils, or other fluids associated with the operation and maintenance of vehicles and equipment. These materials are generally are contained within vessels engineered for safe storage. Large quantities of these materials will not be stored at or transported to the construction site. Spills, upsets, or other construction-related accidents could result in a release of fuel or other hazardous substances into the environment. The following mitigation would reduce the potential for adverse impacts from these incidents to a less than significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT-1 – SPILL PREVENTION

- All equipment will be inspected by the contractor for leaks immediately prior to the start of construction, and regularly inspected thereafter until equipment is removed from park premises.
- The contractor(s) and/or DPR would prepare an emergency Spill Prevention and Response Plan prior to the start of construction and maintain a spill kit on-site throughout the life of the project. This plan would include a map that delineates construction staging areas, where refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment may occur. Areas designated for refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment shall be at least 50 feet from the tributaries of Soda Springs Creek. In the event of any spill or release of any chemical in any physical form at the project site or within the boundaries of Henry Coe State park during construction, the contractor would immediately notify the appropriate DPR staff (e.g., project manager, supervisor, or State Representative).
- Equipment will be cleaned and repaired (other than emergency repairs) outside the park boundaries. All contaminated water, sludge, spill residue, or other hazardous compounds will be disposed of outside park boundaries, at a lawfully permitted or authorized destination.

b) During the demolition of the existing pit toilets, exposure to human waste could occur. The impact to the public, park and contractor staff, or the environment can be reduced to less than significant by implementing the following mitigation.

MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT-2 - BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

- Waste from the pit toilets will be pumped out prior to demolition. Only reputable, licensed sanitary and septic waste haulers should be used. The pumping contractor will utilize proper health and safety procedures, including spill prevention procedures, to prevent any release of human waste to the environment or any exposure to park staff or visitors.

c) As noted in the Environmental Setting, there are no schools in the general vicinity of the project or within one-quarter mile of the proposed project site. Therefore, there will be no impact from this project.

d) No part of Henry Coe Sate park, including the project site, is included on a list of hazardous materials sites compiled pursuant to Government Code §65962.5. No area within the project site is currently restricted or known to have hazardous materials present. Therefore, no impact would occur with project development.

e,f) Henry Coe State Park is not located within an airport land use plan, within two miles of a public airport, or in the vicinity of a private air strip. The nearby city of Morgan Hill is in direct line with the final approach pattern for the San Jose and San Francisco airports Air traffic does pass over the Park, but the project will not increase the exposure of the public or staff to air traffic hazards. Therefore, no impact would occur as a result of this project.

g) All construction activities associated with the proposed project would occur within the boundaries of Henry Coe State Park and work would not restrict access to, cause delays, or block any public road outside the immediate construction area. Therefore, there would be no impact from this project..

h) The project work locations are within the existing campground and the grassy slope where the septic system leach lines will be constructed. There are significant amounts of grasses that may become flammable during the dry season (June-October). Heavy equipment can get very hot with extended use; this equipment would sometimes be in close proximity to this vegetation. Improperly outfitted exhaust systems or friction between metal parts and/or rocks could generate sparks, resulting in a fire. Implementation of Mitigation Measure Hazmat-2 below would reduce the potential for adverse construction impacts from this project to a less than significant level.

MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT- 3 CONSTRUCTION FIRE MANAGEMENT

- A fire safety plan will be developed by the contractor and approved by DPR prior to the start of construction.
- Spark arrestors or turbo-charging (which eliminates sparks in exhaust) and fire extinguishers will be required for all heavy equipment.
- Construction crews will be required to park vehicles away from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush. At the end of each workday, heavy equipment will be parked over mineral soil, asphalt, or concrete to reduce the chance of fire.
- Fire suppression equipment will also be available and located on park grounds.

VIII. HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Watershed

Henry Coe State Park is located within the Santa Clara Basin Hydrologic Unit, as designated by San Francisco Bay Regional Water Quality Control Board (SFBRWQCB). The project site is in the Soda Springs Canyon Creek sub-watershed of the upper Coyote Creek watershed. The two headwater tributaries of Soda Springs Canyon Creek border the project area to the east and west. These tributaries appear to be ephemeral, based on the topographic map designation (DPR, no date). Soda Springs Canyon Creek is perennial below the confluence of the two tributaries. It flows southeast and eventually joins with Coyote Creek at the Middle Coyote Creek confluence.

Flooding

The project area is on a ridge top at an approximate elevation of 2,600 feet msl and would not be subject to flooding. The nearest creeks are two tributaries to Soda Springs Canyon Creek, which flow on either side (east and west) of the ridge top location of the project site. The stream channels are incised approximately 200 feet below the project area elevation, therefore no flooding impacts would occur.

Water Quality

The SFBRWQCB regulates water quality in the region and provides water quality standards and management criteria as required by the Clean Water Act. These standards and criteria are presented in the 1995 Water Quality Control Plan (Basin Plan) for the San Francisco Bay Region (SFBRWQCB, 1995). The Basin Plan identifies the beneficial uses and water quality objectives for the San Francisco Bay region, which includes the Santa Clara valley and its watershed. The nearest surface water body adjacent to the project site is Soda Springs Canyon Creek. No existing and potential beneficial uses are set for this creek, but the applicable beneficial uses for Coyote Creek (see table below) are applied to its tributaries. Specific water quality data for surface waters within the park is limited.

Beneficial Use	**Coyote Creek**
Water Contact Recreation (REC-1)	Potential
Non-Contact Water Recreation (REC-2)	Existing
Wildlife Habitat (WILD)	Existing
Cold Fresh Water Habitat (COLD)	Existing
Warm Freshwater habitat (WARM)	Existing
Migration of Aquatic Organisms (MIGR)	Existing
Spawning, Reproduction and/or Early Development for Fish (SPWN)	Existing
Rare, Threatened, and Endangered Species* (RARE)	Existing

*Potential Species: California Red Legged Frog, California Tiger Salamander, Western Pond Turtle

Groundwater

Groundwater in the Park is recharged by infiltrating precipitation (DPR, 1985) and by subsurface inflow along stream channels. There are no large aquifers within the Park. Groundwater reaches the surface at numerous springs within the Park where it is utilized for visitor and park staff use.

Water Supply

Above the Coe Ranch area a spring (Headquarters Spring) supplies water to the campground, visitor center and residences. The spring flows year round, with a reduction of flow during the summer. Infiltration galleries at the spring site collect water that flows by gravity feed to a chlorination facility and then is stored in two 10,000 gallon steel tanks. Based on the amount of water treated by the Park (two year average), the supply from the spring varies from 7,800 to 4,300 gallons per day (Parrish, 2005).

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Violate any water quality standards or waste discharge requirements?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Substantially deplete groundwater supplies or interfere substantially with groundwater recharge, such that there would be a net deficit in aquifer volume or a lowering of the local groundwater table level (e.g., the production rate of pre-existing nearby wells would drop to a level that would not support existing land uses or planned uses for which permits have been granted)?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, in a manner which would result in substantial on- or off-site erosion or siltation?	☐	☐	☒	☐
d) Substantially alter the existing drainage pattern of the site or area, including through alteration of the course of a stream or river, or substantially increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner which would result in on- or off-site flooding?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Create or contribute runoff water which would exceed the capacity of existing or planned stormwater drainage systems or provide substantial additional sources of polluted runoff?	☐	☒	☐	☐
f) Substantially degrade water quality?	☐	☒	☐	☐
g) Place housing within a 100-year flood hazard area, as mapped on a federal Flood Hazard Boundary or Flood Insurance Rate Map, or other flood hazard delineation map?	☐	☐	☐	☒
h) Place structures that would impede or redirect flood flows within a 100-year flood hazard area?	☐	☐	☐	☒
i) Expose people or structures to a significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding, including flooding resulting from the failure of a levee or dam?	☐	☐	☐	☒
j) Result in inundation by seiche, tsunami, or mudflow?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) During any grading, excavation, or utility/leach line trenching operations associated with the new combination building construction, a release of sediment to surface waters could occur. Potential releases of raw sewage could occur as the existing pit toilets are decommissioned and removed.

Other impacts to water quality could result from releases of fuels or other fluids from vehicles and equipment during the construction process. These activities could result in a violation of water quality standards and waste discharge requirements. Mitigation Measure Hydro 1 will control releases of pollutants in storm (or other) water runoff. A plan to prevent, contain, and clean up any spills (Spill Prevention and Response Plan) will be used to mitigate for any impacts to water quality.

MITIGATION MEASURE HYDRO 1 – WATER QUALITY

- Implementation of Mitigation Measure Geo 2 will provide BMPs to control erosion and runoff during the project construction and post-construction. The project would comply with all applicable water quality standards as specified in the SFBRWQCB Basin Plan.

- The contractor will provide a spill prevention and cleanup plan as part of the construction contract. This plan will discuss the engineering controls to eliminate any sewage releases during the removal of the existing pit toilets. The plan will also discuss emergency cleanup procedures in the event that a sewage spill occurs.

- Implementation of Mitigation Measure Hazmat 1 will mitigate for impacts to water quality from possible pollutants (fuels and other vehicle fluids released from vehicles and heavy equipment during construction.

b) The project will increase water use by adding a combo building with toilets and showers, as there were no existing facilities except for pit toilets and hose bibs for water. Water supply from the Headquarters spring appears to be adequate to supply the existing use plus the anticipated additional need for the new combo building. Implementation of Mitigation Measure Hydro 2 below will reduce any impacts to less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE HYDRO 2– WATER SUPPLY

- Water use may be reduced using low flow devices, such as low flush toilets and automatic shut-off faucets.

- In the event of a drought year, if the spring production decreases substantially from its normal seasonal flow, then appropriate water saving methods will be implemented.

c) No existing drainages will be altered by this project. Any siltation impacts will be less than significant. Post-construction BMPs to reduce sediment-laden runoff are specified in Mitigation Measure Geo-2.

d) The drainage pattern will not be altered in a manner that would significantly increase the rate or amount of surface runoff in a manner that would result in on- or off-site flooding. Less than significant impact.

e) This project will not create or contribute substantial additional runoff water. No substantial additional sources of polluted runoff are expected from this project, provided soil erosion BMPs are followed, and a Spill Prevention and Response Plan is in place for sewage spills and vehicle fluid spills. Implementation of Mitigation Measures Hydro 1 will reduce this impact to less than significant.

f) This project has the potential to substantially degrade water quality if BMPs to control soil erosion and runoff or release of vehicle or equipment fluids, or release of raw sewage, are not in place during construction. If Mitigation Measure Hydro 1 listed above is implemented, then no substantial degradation of water quality will occur.

g) This project is not located within a FEMA-designated floodplain area. Therefore, there is no impact from this project.

h) This project will not place structures that could impede or redirect flood flows within any FEMA-designated 100-Year flood plain. Therefore, there is no impact from this project.

i) The project would not expose people or structures to an increased significant risk of loss, injury, or death from flooding, including flooding resulting from the failure of a levee or dam. Therefore, there is no impact from this project.

j) While landslides and possible mudflows have occurred in the steeper areas of the Park, no mudflows or landslides have occurred or are expected to occur at the project. The project is not located in an area that would be severely inundated by either a seiche or a tsunami. Therefore, there is no risk from this project.

IX. LAND USE AND PLANNING.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Henry W. Coe SP is located in unincorporated Santa Clara County, and also extends into Stanislaus County north of Pacheco Creek. The project site is in Santa Clara County. The Santa Clara County General Plan designates the park and adjacent properties as "A2" (Agriculture), and it is zoned "AR" (Agriculture Ranchland) under the County's zoning ordinance (Santa Clara County 1994, Santa Clara County 1999). Land use on the project site is governed by the Henry W. Coe State Park General Plan (1985), which provides general management and development guidelines for this state park unit. Under the park's General Plan, the project site is classified as "Category 3 Allowable Use Intensity" which provides for public vehicle access and overnight and full-service facilities. The project site is located near the original Coe Ranch headquarters that now serves as a visitor center. The project work will be in the campground area near the visitor center that includes 20 camp or picnic sites with stoves and tables, restrooms, parking spurs, and interpretive signs and displays.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Physically divide an established community?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Conflict with the applicable land use plan, policy, or regulation of any agency with jurisdiction over the project (including, but not limited to, a general plan, specific plan, local coastal program, or zoning ordinance) adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Conflict with any applicable habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) The project would not divide an established community because none exist in the project area. The project site is located entirely within the boundaries of Henry Coe State Park. Therefore, no impact would occur related to the physical division of an established community.

b) The proposed project would not conflict with applicable land use plans, policies, or regulations of any agency with jurisdiction over the project adopted for the purpose of avoiding or mitigating an environmental effect. The project is consistent with the Henry W. Coe state Park General Plan …As part of a State Park unit, the project is not subject to local land use policies and regulations; therefore, the County's General Plan and zoning ordinance are not applicable. With certification of this Mitigated Negative Declaration and implementation of the mitigation measures herein, work proposed for this project would be in compliance with CEQA. Therefore, no impact would occur.

c) The project is not located within a habitat conservation plan or natural community conservation plan area. No impact would occur.

X. MINERALS

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

No significant mineral resources have been identified within the boundaries of the project area at Henry W. Coe State Park. The Pine Ridge Mine, located on top of Pine Ridge near the entrance to Henry Coe State Park, is a manganese mine. The General Plan (DPR, 1985) describes an abandoned mine shaft at the base of Rooster Comb just west of the Gill-Mustang Ranch. Rooster Comb is a resistant outcrop of chert1, and it may have been mined for building stone or aggregate. Blueschist boulders in the Franciscan Formation are of scientific interest due to the exotic blueschist minerals that are present. No known mineral resources are present at the Coe Ranch site. If significant mineral resources were present, mineral resource extraction is not permitted under the Resource Management Directives of the Department of Parks and Recreation.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Result in the loss of availability of a known mineral resource that is or would be of value to the region and the residents of the state?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Result in the loss of availability of a locally important mineral resource recovery site delineated on a local general plan, specific plan, or other land use plan?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) No known mineral resources of local or regional importance have been identified at the project site by the Mineral Land Classification Program administered by the Department of Conservation, California Geological Survey (formerly Division of Mines and Geology). Therefore, no loss of availability of a known mineral resource would occur due to this project, and no impact would occur.

b) The project site has not been classified as a locally important mineral recovery site, therefore no impact will occur as a result of this project.

[1] Chert: a hard, dense, cryptocrystalline variety of quartz, formed as layered deposits in marine environments. This rock is prevalent in the Franciscan Formation. It is used as a building stone and was utilized by Native Americans for stone tools due to its strength and concoidal fracturing properties (similar to obsidian). Flint is a dark grey to black variety.

XI. NOISE.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Henry W. Coe SP is located in an undeveloped rural area several miles east of and across a number of prominent ridges from urban areas in the Santa Clara Valley. The towns closest to the project site are Morgan Hill and Gilroy which are 7 and 10 air miles, respectively, to the west and southwest. Land surrounding the park is zoned for agricultural uses. These factors make Henry Coe SP a remarkably quiet place.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Generate or expose people to noise levels in excess of standards established in a local general plan or noise ordinance, or in other applicable local, state, or federal standards?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Generate or expose people to excessive groundborne vibrations or groundborne noise levels?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Create a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project (above levels without the project)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Create a substantial temporary or periodic increase in ambient noise levels in the vicinity of the project, in excess of noise levels existing without the project?	☐	☒	☐	☐
e) Be located within an airport land use plan or, where such a plan has not been adopted, within two miles of a public airport or public use airport? If so, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be in the vicinity of a private airstrip? If so, would the project expose people residing or working in the project area to excessive noise levels?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) Heavy equipment, along with vehicle and materials delivery traffic, would operate during construction. Construction noise levels at and near the project area would fluctuate, depending on the type and number of construction vehicles operating at any given time. Depending on the specific construction activities being performed, short-term increases in ambient noise levels could result in speech interference near the project site and annoyance to visitors. As a result, construction-generated noise would be considered to have a potentially significant short-term impact to any noise-sensitive receptors, such as park visitors. Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce those potential impacts to less than significant.

MITIGATION MEASURE NOISE-1
• Construction activities would generally be limited to daylight hours, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, unless permission is granted by the Construction Supervisor and the Park District for other hours. • Internal combustion engines used for any purpose at the job site would be equipped with a muffler of a type recommended by the manufacturer. Equipment and trucks used for construction would utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., engine enclosures, acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds, intake silencers, ducts, etc.) whenever feasible and necessary.

b) Construction activity would not involve the use of explosives, pile driving, or other intensive construction techniques that could generate significant ground vibration or noise. Minor vibration immediately adjacent to excavating equipment would only be generated on a short-term basis. Therefore, ground borne vibration or noise generated by the project would have a less than significant impact.

c) Once the proposed project is completed, all related construction noise would disappear. Nothing within the scope of the proposed project would result in a substantial permanent increase in ambient noise levels. Therefore, no significant impact to permanent ambient noise levels would be anticipated.

d) See Discussion XI (a, c) above. Less than significant impact with implementation of Mitigation Measure Noise-1.

e) f) The proposed project is not located within the immediate vicinity of a commercial or private airport. The project site is not subject to high levels of aircraft noise and would, therefore, not result in an safety hazard for people visiting or working in the area. This impact would be considered less than significant.

XII. POPULATION AND HOUSING.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

The project site is located within the unincorporated area of Santa Clara County. Recent population data indicates that unincorporated Santa Clara County has a population of 102,300 (DOF 2001). The nearest incorporated city, Morgan Hill, has a population of 34,600 (DOF 2001).

Housing within the park boundaries is limited and restricted to campgrounds and park staff residences. There are two administrative park residences in the vicinity of the project site including a modular trailer within the Coe Campground area. There are private inholdings within the park that contain personal residences.

As a State Park, the development of permanent public housing is not a planned use of the park. The Park is both a local and regional recreational resource and a destination park, used by the local population as well as tourists, but does not offer business or residential opportunities within its boundaries.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Induce substantial population growth in an area, either directly (for example, by proposing new homes and businesses) or indirectly (for example, through extension of roads or other infrastructure)?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Displace substantial numbers of existing housing, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Displace substantial numbers of people, necessitating the construction of replacement housing elsewhere?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a-c) Work proposed by this project would install a new restroom/shower combination building and associated utilities at the Coe Ranch Campground at Henry W. Coe State Park. The project would not have a housing component and all work would take place within the confines of the park boundaries, with no additions or changes to the existing housing and would displace no one, either temporarily or permanently. Any jobs generated as a result of the project would be short-term, with no permanent connection to the park location. Therefore, it would have no impact on population growth or housing.

XIII. PUBLIC SERVICES.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Emergency/law enforcement services for the park are provided mainly by State Park rangers. Additional fire suppression assistance is provided by CDF, which patrols the park during the fire season. The nearest CDF fire station in relation to the proposed project is 17 miles away, located at 15670 South Monterey Street, Morgan Hill. Supplemental law enforcement services are provided by the sheriff departments of Santa Clara and Stanislaus counties. Hospitals are located in Gilroy, San Jose, Los Gatos, Los Banos, and Hollister.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Result in significant environmental impacts from construction associated with the provision of new or physically altered governmental facilities, or the need for new or physically altered governmental facilities, to maintain acceptable service ratios, response times, or other performance objectives for any of the public services:	☐	☒	☐	☐
Fire protection?	☐	☒	☐	☐
Police protection?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Schools?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Parks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
Other public facilities?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) The proposed project would not result in an increase of visitation to the park and the level of required fire or police services would not change as a result of the project. However, use of construction equipment around potentially flammable vegetation presents an increased fire risk that could result in temporary additional demand on local fire response services. Implementation of Mitigation Measure HAZMAT-3**,** combined with support from State Park Rangers, would reduce the potential impact to fire protection services to a less than significant level.

Project construction will not affect police protection or require new levels of protection. No impact.

The project does not result in any change of use or introduce any new use at the park that would affect existing schools or require additional schools or school personnel. No impact.

The proposed project would improve facilities that support the existing recreational services at the park. No recreational facilities within the park would be reduced or displaced as a result of this project. The project would occur entirely within the boundaries of Henry W. Coe SP. Therefore, the project would have no adverse impact on park facilities or other parks in the area.

The proposed project would have no impact on other public services.

XIV. RECREATION.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Henry W. Coe State Park is the second-largest park in the State Park System next to Anza-Borrego State Park. It consists of over 80,000 acres of spacious open lands. The primary recreation attraction of this Park is the large expanse of natural landscape. The major recreational resources in the park are open space, mountain scenery and climate, cultural history, and natural history.

There are only three designated public use facilities at the park including (1) the Dowdy Ranch day-use area, which is currently under construction, and will provide equestrian and hiking access to the park interior, (2) Hunting Hollow day-use facilities with access to the backcountry, and (3) Coe Ranch, the project site, with a visitor center, 20 camping sites, 12 picnicking sites, and access to backpack camping sites. The visitor center is in the original Coe Ranch headquarters area that includes a number of historic buildings. The visitor center provides information and maps to visitors, interpretive displays, a bookstore, and concessions.

Visitors to the Park enjoy: hiking, backpacking, primitive camping, horse camping, mountain biking, photography, bird watching, nature studies, swimming, fishing, and horseback riding. The most popular visitor use activity is day hiking within a 3-mile radius of the unit headquarters. However, the park has over 250 miles of hiking trails and old ranch roads available in all seasons. Hikes in the park range from leisurely loops of about a mile and a half with little elevation variation to highly ambitious backpacking loops of 50 miles or more with elevation gains and losses in thousands of feet. The park has 100 miles of roads and trails that are open to mountain bikes of all ability levels (DPR 1985).

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Increase the use of existing neighborhood and regional parks or other recreational facilities, such that substantial physical deterioration of the facility would occur or be accelerated?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Include recreational facilities or require the construction or expansion of recreational facilities that might have an adverse physical effect on the environment?	☐	☐	☒	☐

DISCUSSION

a) The proposed project would replace existing vault toilets with new restroom and shower facilities and would most likely prevent a decrease in long term visitation due to deteriorating public hygiene facilities. This project would also restore the use of campsite #1 which has been closed for public safety reasons. The project is not expected to cause a significant increase in visitation. Since this project would maintain the facilities of this park, and therefore the current level of visitation, the use of other parks or recreational facilities would not be negatively affected with over use. No impact.

b) This project does require the construction of new restroom and shower facilities. As such, it has the potential to adversely affect the environment. These environmental impacts are addressed in this document. Full implementation of the proposed mitigation measures included in this MND would reduce potential project-related adverse impacts on air quality, biological resources, cultural resources, geology and soils, hazards and hazardous materials, hydrology and water quality, public services, and noise to a less than significant level.

XV. TRANSPORTATION/TRAFFIC.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Currently there are three entrances to Henry W. Coe State Park that are open to the public. One entrance is at the visitor center area and drive-in campground. This entrance is on the west side of the park and can be reached from San Jose on Interstate 101, then 21 miles south to Morgan Hill, and then east on E. Dunne Avenue 14 miles to the park entrance. The second and third public entrances are on the south end of the park off of Gilroy Hot Springs Road, 9 miles and 10.8 miles from Gilroy respectively. The first of these is at the Hunting Hollow trailhead and has a parking area, and the other entrance is 1.8 miles further up the road at the Coyote Creek Trailhead, with no parking available inside the park. These entrances can be reached from Gilroy, which is 10 miles south of Morgan Hill. From Gilroy, take the Leavesley Road exit , then 1.8 miles east, then north on New Avenue ½ mile, then east on Roop Road / Gilroy Hot Springs Road 6.6 miles to the Hunting Hollow entrance. There is a gated park access route from State Highway 152 at Bell Station 6.8 miles west of Pacheco Pass, which is closed to public vehicular use, but open to park and local property owner vehicles, and public hiking and biking. It is 6 miles north through private ownership to the park boundary.

The project site is located near the visitor center accessed from East Dunne Avenue. Ten miles from the park at Anderson Lake, East Dunne Avenue becomes a winding mountain road with narrow, almost one-lane sections in places and several tight hairpin turns and blind curves. East Dunne Avenue terminates at the park entrance. It takes approximately 30 minutes to reach the park entrance from this point. The project work is in various locations off the campground one-lane loop road which is approximately ½ mile long.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO MPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Cause a substantial increase in traffic, in relation to existing traffic and the capacity of the street system (i.e., a substantial increase in either the number of vehicle trips, the volume to capacity ratio on roads, or congestion at intersections)?	☐	☐	☒	☐
b) Exceed, individually or cumulatively, the level of service standards established by the county congestion management agency for designated roads or highways?	☐	☐	☒	☐
c) Cause a change in air traffic patterns, including either an increase in traffic levels or a change in location, that results in substantial safety risks?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Contain a design feature (e.g., sharp curves or a dangerous intersection) or incompatible uses (e.g., farm equipment) that would substantially increase hazards?	☐	☐	☐	☒
e) Result in inadequate emergency access?	☐	☐	☒	☐
f) Result in inadequate parking capacity?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Conflict with adopted policies, plans, or programs supporting alternative transportation (e.g., bus turnouts, bicycle racks)?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a,b) All construction-related activities associated with the project would occur within Henry Coe SP. Construction vehicles would access the project site from East Dunne Avenue which terminates at the park entrance. The addition of 10-12 additional vehicles (e.g., crew pickups, delivery trucks, and equipment haulers) making 1-2 trips daily would not constitute a substantial increase in traffic volume on East Dunne Avenue or result in significant additional congestion. Work crews and equipment would typically arrive or leave the site outside normal daily visitor traffic periods. Construction trips would normally occur Monday through Friday, while peak hour visitor traffic volumes have usually occurred on the weekends. The project, which replaces three existing vault toilets with a combination restroom and shower building and new utilities, is not expected to significantly increase visitation of the park. Therefore, there will not be a substantial long-term increase in traffic on East Dunne Avenue as a result of this project. Less than significant impact.

c) The project site is not located within an airport land use plan, within two miles of a public airport, or in the vicinity of a private air strip. The closest airport is South County Airport of Santa Clara County located in San Martin, approximately 4 miles south of Morgan Hill. Nothing in the proposed project would in any way affect or change existing air traffic patterns in the area. No impact.

d) No portion of the project design or implementation contains any element that would increase hazards to traffic or other forms of transportation. The project does include making two campsites ADA accessible which should decrease traffic hazards associated with wheelchairs. No impact.

e) All construction activities associated with the project would occur within the boundaries of Henry Coe SP (see Discussion XV (a, b) above). Most areas within the park would remain open to the public during construction, although areas of the site under active construction would be restricted to authorized personnel only. Every effort will be made to maintain full access for emergency vehicles and personnel at all times. If unable to maintain a pathway for emergency vehicles due to construction, alternate access will be maintained within the park. Therefore, the impact of this project on emergency access and response would be less than significant.

f) This project is not expected to increase the number of visitors to the project area. The project does involve moving two existing campsites to new locations. Parking spurs will be built to provide vehicle parking at these new locations. It will not make any changes to existing parking areas. No impact.

g) This project will not result in any changes regarding alternative transportation. No impact.

XVI. UTILITIES AND SERVICE SYSTEMS.

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

This project site is in the campground area near the Henry W. Coe visitor center. Water will be provided by a DPR-owned water distribution system that is gravity fed from a developed spring and includes two metal 10,000 gallon storage tanks. Wastewater is treated through individual septic systems, and the septic tanks are pumped as needed by a local septic service. This project will provide a new septic system to service the new restroom/shower combination building. Electrical service for the park is provided by Pacific Gas and Electric, and telephone service is provided by SBC. Refuse collection and disposal is performed by park staff and transported to a Santa Clara County landfill in Gilroy.

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Exceed wastewater treatment restrictions or standards of the applicable Regional Water Quality Control Board?	☐	☐	☐	☒
b) Require or result in the construction of new water or wastewater treatment facilities or expansion of existing facilities?	☒ Yes	☐ No		
Would the construction of these facilities cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
c) Require or result in the construction of new storm water drainage facilities or expansion of existing facilities?	☐ Yes	☒ No		
Would the construction of these facilities cause significant environmental effects?	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Have sufficient water supplies available to serve the project from existing entitlements and resources or are new or expanded entitlements needed?	☐	☐	☒	☐
e) Result in a determination, by the wastewater treatment provider that serves or may serve the project, that it has adequate capacity to service the project's anticipated demand, in addition to the provider's existing commitments?	☐	☐	☐	☒
f) Be served by a landfill with sufficient permitted capacity to accommodate the project's solid waste disposal needs?	☐	☐	☐	☒
g) Comply with federal, state, and local statutes and regulations as they relate to solid waste?	☐	☐	☐	☒

DISCUSSION

a) The proposed project involves the construction of a new septic/leachfield system to serve the new combination building. The new wastewater disposal system would be designed and constructed in accordance with all applicable wastewater treatment requirements of the local RWQCB (Central Coast-Region 3). A sewage disposal system permit will be obtained from the Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health (DEH). Therefore, the project would not exceed wastewater restrictions or standards of Santa Clara County or the RWQCB. No impact.

b) The project includes the construction of a new wastewater disposal system. The new septic system, which will be designed and constructed in accordance with all applicable requirements of the RWQCB and Santa Clara County DEH, would involve the installation of a new 5,000 gallon septic tank and a new leachfield. The septic tank will be located adjacent to the new combination building in the area of campsite #2. The wastewater will be pumped uphill through a force main and then gravity fed downhill through four distribution lines connected to leachlines. Based on the California State Park Guidelines for Determining water Supply and Wastewater Disposal Requirements, the proposed project is expected to generate an average of 1,346 gallons of wastewater per day during peak periods. Because the amount of wastewater generation is well within the treatment capacity of the new system, the design and capacity of the proposed septic system would accommodate the project. No impact.

c) The project would not require or result in the construction of new stormwater drainage facilities or expansion of exiting facilities. No impact.

d) Water supply to serve the proposed project would be derived from a spring fed gravity water distribution system that includes two 20,000 gallon storage tanks. Based on visitation estimates and DPR Guidelines, the proposed project is expected to require an average of 1,346 gallons of potable water on a daily basis during peak usage periods. It is expected to fall to approximately half that amount in off-season periods. Based on the daily production and storage capacity of the park's water distribution system, engineering studies have determined that there is sufficient water supply available to serve this project. This impact is considered less than significant.

e) The solid waste disposal needs of the project area are served by the Santa Clara County Solid Waste Commission. Solid waste is transported to Pacheco Pass landfill in Gilroy. The development of the proposed project would not increase the amount of solid waste generated by the project site. No impact.

f) This project would comply with all federal, state, and applicable local statutes and regulations as they relate to solid waste. No impact.

CHAPTER 4
MANDATORY FINDINGS OF SIGNIFICANCE

	POTENTIALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT WITH MITIGATION	LESS THAN SIGNIFICANT IMPACT	NO IMPACT
WOULD THE PROJECT:				
a) Does the project have the potential to degrade the quality of the environment, substantially reduce the habitat of a fish or wildlife species, cause a fish or wildlife population to drop below self-sustaining levels, threaten to eliminate a plant or animal community, reduce the number or restrict the range of a rare or endangered plant or animal?	☐	☒	☐	☐
b) Have the potential to eliminate important examples of the major periods of California history or prehistory?	☐	☒	☐	☐
c) Have impacts that are individually limited, but cumulatively considerable? ("Cumulatively considerable" means the incremental effects of a project are considerable when viewed in connection with the effects of past projects, other current projects, and probably future projects?)	☐	☐	☐	☒
d) Have environmental effects that will cause substantial adverse effects on humans, either directly or indirectly?	☐	☒	☐	☐

DISCUSSION

a) The proposed project was evaluated for potential significant adverse impacts to the natural environment. It has been determined that the project would have the potential to reduce the habitat and/or reduce the number of the California red-legged frog, western pond turtle, and bat species. The project also has the potential to disrupt established drainage patterns; and increase siltation, directional runoff, and erosion. However, full implementation of all mitigation measures incorporated into this project would avoid or reduce these potential impacts to a less than significant level.

b) The proposed project would have the potential to eliminate important examples of major periods of California history or prehistory by disturbing an archeological site or the historical features associated with the Pine Ridge Ranch complex. However, full implementation of all mitigation measures incorporated into this project would reduce the impact to a less than significant level.

c) DPR often has other smaller maintenance programs and rehabilitation projects planned for a park unit. Projects in the vicinity of the proposed project that are planned include:

- The Pine Ridge Association, in cooperation with State Parks, is in the process of raising funds to expand the Visitor Center at the park headquarters, located adjacent to the Coe Ranch Campground. Plans include a larger, more comfortable auditorium, more space for natural history exhibits, handicapped access, and a deck that will run along the length of the back of the building. A timeline for implementing this work has not been established.

However, impacts from environmental issues addressed in this evaluation do not overlap with these additional projects in such a way as to result in cumulative impacts that are greater than the sum of the parts or that result in a significant adverse impact that cannot be mitigated. Full implementation of all mitigation measures associated with this and other projects would reduce any potential cumulative impact to a less than significant level.

d) Most project-related environmental effects have been determined to pose a less than significant impact on humans. However, possible impacts from seismic activity (Geology and Soils), construction emissions (Air Quality), construction accidents, hazardous waste spills, and fire (Hazards and Hazardous Wastes), and noise (Noise) though temporary in nature, have the potential to result in significant adverse effects on humans. These potentially significant adverse impacts would be reduced to a less than significant level if all mitigation measures incorporated into this project are fully implemented.

CHAPTER 5
SUMMARY OF MITIGATION MEASURES

The following mitigation measures would be implemented by DPR as part of the Coe Ranch Campground Combo Building project.

AIR QUALITY

MITIGATION MEASURE AIR-1

- All active construction areas would be watered at least twice daily during dry, dusty conditions.
- All trucks hauling soil, sand, or other loose materials would be covered or required to maintain at least two feet of freeboard.
- All equipment engines would be maintained in good condition, in proper tune (according to manufacturer's specifications), and in compliance with all State and federal requirements.
- Excavation and grading activities would be suspended when sustained winds exceed 25 mph; instantaneous gusts exceed 35 mph.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO- 1A (CALIFORNIA RED-LEGGED FROG)

The following measures will be taken if ground disturbing construction activities extend into the breeding season of California red-legged frog (November 1 to April 30):

- At least 90 days prior to start of work in the breeding season, DPR will submit to USFWS proposed mitigation measures to ensure no impact on California red-legged frog for USFWS review and approval.
- DPR will implement the USFWS approved mitigation measures for work occurring between November 1 and April 30.
- At least 15 days prior to the start of work occurring between November 1 and April 30, DPR will submit the names and credentials to USFWS for staff bers authorized to work with California red-legged frog.
- Within 48 hours before the start of work, a pre-construction survey will be conducted in the construction area for California red-legged frogs. If a California red-legged frog is found, the USFWS approved biologist will contact the USFWS and request guidance on additional conservation measures or authorizations that may be needed.
- Prior to the start of construction, a training session will be conducted for all construction and park staff involved in the project, which will include a description of the red-legged frog, its habitat, the conservation measures that are being implemented, the physical boundaries for project work, and the protocol to follow if the species is found.
- Silt fencing or a similar barrier will be installed around the leach field site and will remain in place until leach field construction is complete. If trenches are left open overnight, they will be covered or soil ramps or boards will be placed in trenches to allow trapped animals to escape.

- The project site will be inspected by the biological monitor prior to starting work each day.
- A biological monitor will be present during all ground disturbance.
- Prior to moving heavy equipment, the biological monitor will inspect the route for California red-legged frogs, and will continue to watch for the species while accompanying the equipment as it is being moved. If a vehicle is parked for more than 30 minutes, the biological monitor will inspect underneath the vehicle for California red-legged frogs prior to the vehicle being moved.
- If a California red-legged frog is found on the project site during construction, any activity within 200 feet of the animal's location will cease. Vehicle traffic and construction work will be redirected to another area until the animal moves out of the area on its own. The USFWS will be contacted for guidance.
- Routes and boundaries will be clearly demarcated and approved by the biological monitor. The contractor will keep all equipment within the designated staging areas and work areas.

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO-1B (WESTERN POND TURTLE)

- If western pond turtles are found on the project site, they will be captured by a DPR ecologist and relocated in suitable habitat away from the construction site.

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO-2 (SENSITIVE BAT SPECIES)

- The buildings scheduled for demolition will be inspected for bats prior to construction.
- If evidence of bat use is found, bats will be humanely excluded between October 1 and March 1, in order to avoid the breeding season.

MITIGATION MEASURE BIO-3 WILDLIFE TREE RETENTION AND TREE PROTECTION

- Wildlife trees on the project site will be identified prior to construction. These trees are characteristically the largest trees on site (height and/or diameter), exhibit natural cavities, have structure suitable for wildlife use (broken top, large limbs), may have crevices and/or loose bark (suitable for bats), show signs of rot (conk, brooms) or insect infestation, and may have signs of active wildlife use.
- Wildlife trees in the construction zone shall be identified with flagging and protected if necessary with fencing or weed-free straw bales. Any such tree scheduled for removal shall be felled outside of breeding season (breeding season: April through August) and left on site, if possible, to function as coarse woody debris.
- Prior to construction, all areas of ground disturbance will be flagged on the ground and inspected by a DPR Ecologist for potential impacts to trees.
- If native trees could be impacted by trenching or other ground disturbance, standard DPR protection measures will be specified in the construction contract to protect trees and tree roots

CULTURAL RESOURCES

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-1

- Wherever possible, new structures in the area of the historic building complex will reflect the design and feeling of the nearby historic structures.
- The size and placement of new structures will not intrude on the view from the ranch complex area.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-2

- Due to the nature of the archaeological site area, ground-disturbing activity in connection with the installation of a new buried electric line will be monitored by a DPR-qualified cultural resource specialist familiar with the area's historic landscape and cultural resources.
- Prior to the start of work, a DPR-qualified cultural resource specialist will help the State's Representative designate equipment parking and staging areas on DPR property.
- DPR Cultural Resource staff will be notified a minimum of 72 hours prior to the start of the trenching for the electric line.
- The cultural resource monitor will have the authority to request the State Representative to suspend work in the immediate area, if potentially significant cultural resources are unearthed.
- During ground disturbing work in the rest of the project, the State's Representative shall inform the contractor that if any sign of cultural resources are noted in trenches or other excavations, he shall be notified immediately, stop work in the immediate area, and contact DPR Cultural Resource staff as soon as possible for resolution of the problem.
- A report of the findings from the monitoring and any other archaeological work conducted during this project will be completed and copies distributed to the Office of Historic Preservation, the DPR Cultural Resource Division, DPR Northern Service Center and Santa Cruz District Headquarters.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-3

- All artifacts or interpretive displays must be avoided by the contractor.
- State's Representative shall inform District personnel where project effects might disturb or harm artifacts and interpretive displays and give them the opportunity to move the objects to safe areas.

MITIGATION MEASURE CULT-4

- In the event that human remains are discovered, work will cease immediately in the area of the find and the project manager/site supervisor will notify the State's Representative and other appropriate DPR personnel.
- The DPR Sector Superintendent (or authorized representative) will notify the County Coroner in accordance with §7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code.

- If the coroner determines the remains represent Native American interment, the Native American Heritage Commission in Sacramento would be consulted to identify the most likely descendants and appropriate disposition of the remains. Work will not resume in the area of the find until proper disposition is complete, per PRC §5097.98

GEOLOGY AND SOILS

MITIGATION MEASURE GEO-1 – SEISMIC BUILDING REQUIREMENTS

- The new combination building must conform to earthquake design requirements as specified in the current version of the California Building Code or Uniform Building Code for seismic zone 4. The nearby Calaveras Fault is designated as a Type A fault
- State Park staff will inspect the combo building as soon as possible after a large earthquake to ascertain any damage. Any major damage would require inspection by a qualified structural engineer before the building could resume use by Park staff or the public

MITIGATION MEASURE GEO 2 EROSION CONTROL

- BMPs for soil erosion control and stormwater runoff will be used in all areas to control soil and surface water runoff during all trenching and grading activities. Grading and excavation activities should not be planned during the rainy season (October 31 to May 1), but if storms are anticipated during construction or if construction must occur during winter months, "winterizing" will occur, including the covering (tarping) of any stockpiled soils and the use of temporary erosion control methods to protect disturbed soil. Temporary erosion control measures (BMPs) must be used during all soil disturbing activities and until all disturbed soil has been stabilized (recompacted, re-vegetated, etc.) These BMPs will include, but not be limited to, the use of silt fences, fiber rolls, mulching, etc. to prevent soil loss and siltation into nearby water bodies. Criteria for BMP use can be in the Stormwater Best Management Practices Handbook (CSQA, 2003).

- Permanent BMPs for erosion control will consist of properly compacting disturbed areas and revegetation of appropriate disturbed soil areas with native species using seed collected locally, where possible. Otherwise, if local seed is not available, a weed-free native mixture shall be used. Final design plans will incorporate BMP measures to be incorporated into the project

MITIGATION MEASURE GEO-3 – SEPTIC SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS

- The septic system and leach field will be designed and built per the specifications from the Santa Clara County Department of Environmental Health. In addition, a septic system permit will be required by Santa Clara County before the system can be installed

HAZARDS AND HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT-1 – SPILL PREVENTION

- All equipment will be inspected by the contractor for leaks immediately prior to the start of construction, and regularly inspected thereafter until equipment is removed from park premises.
- The contractor(s) and/or DPR would prepare an emergency Spill Prevention and Response Plan prior to the start of construction and maintain a spill kit on-site throughout the life of the project. This plan would include a map that delineates construction staging areas, where refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment may occur. Areas designated for refueling, lubrication, and maintenance of equipment shall be at least 50 feet from the tributaries of Soda Springs Creek. In the event of any spill or release of any chemical in any physical form at the project site or within the boundaries of Henry Coe State park during construction, the contractor would immediately notify the appropriate DPR staff (e.g., project manager, supervisor, or State Representative).
- Equipment will be cleaned and repaired (other than emergency repairs) outside the park boundaries. All contaminated water, sludge, spill residue, or other hazardous compounds will be disposed of outside park boundaries, at a lawfully permitted or authorized destination

MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT-2 - BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS

- Waste from the pit toilets will be pumped out prior to demolition. Only reputable, licensed sanitary and septic waste haulers should be used. The pumping contractor will utilize proper health and safety procedures, including spill prevention procedures, to prevent any release of human waste to the environment or any exposure to park staff or visitors.

MITIGATION MEASURE HAZMAT- 3 CONSTRUCTION FIRE MANAGEMENT

- A fire safety plan will be developed by the contractor and approved by DPR prior to the start of construction.
- Spark arrestors or turbo-charging (which eliminates sparks in exhaust) and fire extinguishers will be required for all heavy equipment.
- Construction crews will be required to park vehicles away from flammable material, such as dry grass or brush. At the end of each workday, heavy equipment will be parked over mineral soil, asphalt, or concrete to reduce the chance of fire.
- Fire suppression equipment will also be available and located on park grounds

HYDROLOGY AND WATER QUALITY

MITIGATION MEASURE HYDRO 1 – WATER QUALITY

- Implementation of Mitigation Measure Geo 2 will provide BMPs to control erosion and runoff during the project construction and post-construction. The project would comply with all applicable water quality standards as specified in the SFBRWQCB Basin Plan.

- The contractor will provide a spill prevention and cleanup plan as part of the construction contract. This plan will discuss the engineering controls to eliminate any sewage releases during the removal of the existing pit toilets. The plan will also discuss emergency cleanup procedures in the event that a sewage spill occurs.

- Implementation of Mitigation Measure Hazmat 1 will mitigate for impacts to water quality from possible pollutants (fuels and other vehicle fluids released from vehicles and heavy equipment during construction.

MITIGATION MEASURE HYDRO 2– WATER SUPPLY

- Water use may be reduced using low flow devices, such as low flush toilets and automatic shut-off faucets.

- In the event of a drought year, if the spring production decreases substantially from its normal seasonal flow, then appropriate water saving methods will be implemented.

NOISE

Mitigation Measure Noise-1

- Construction activities would generally be limited to daylight hours, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., Monday through Friday, unless permission is granted by the Construction Supervisor and the Park District for other hours.
- Internal combustion engines used for any purpose at the job site would be equipped with a muffler of a type recommended by the manufacturer. Equipment and trucks used for construction would utilize the best available noise control techniques (e.g., engine enclosures, acoustically attenuating shields or shrouds, intake silencers, ducts, etc.) whenever feasible and necessary

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CHAPTER 7
Report Preparation

CALIFORNIA STATE PARKS

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APPENDIX A
MAPS

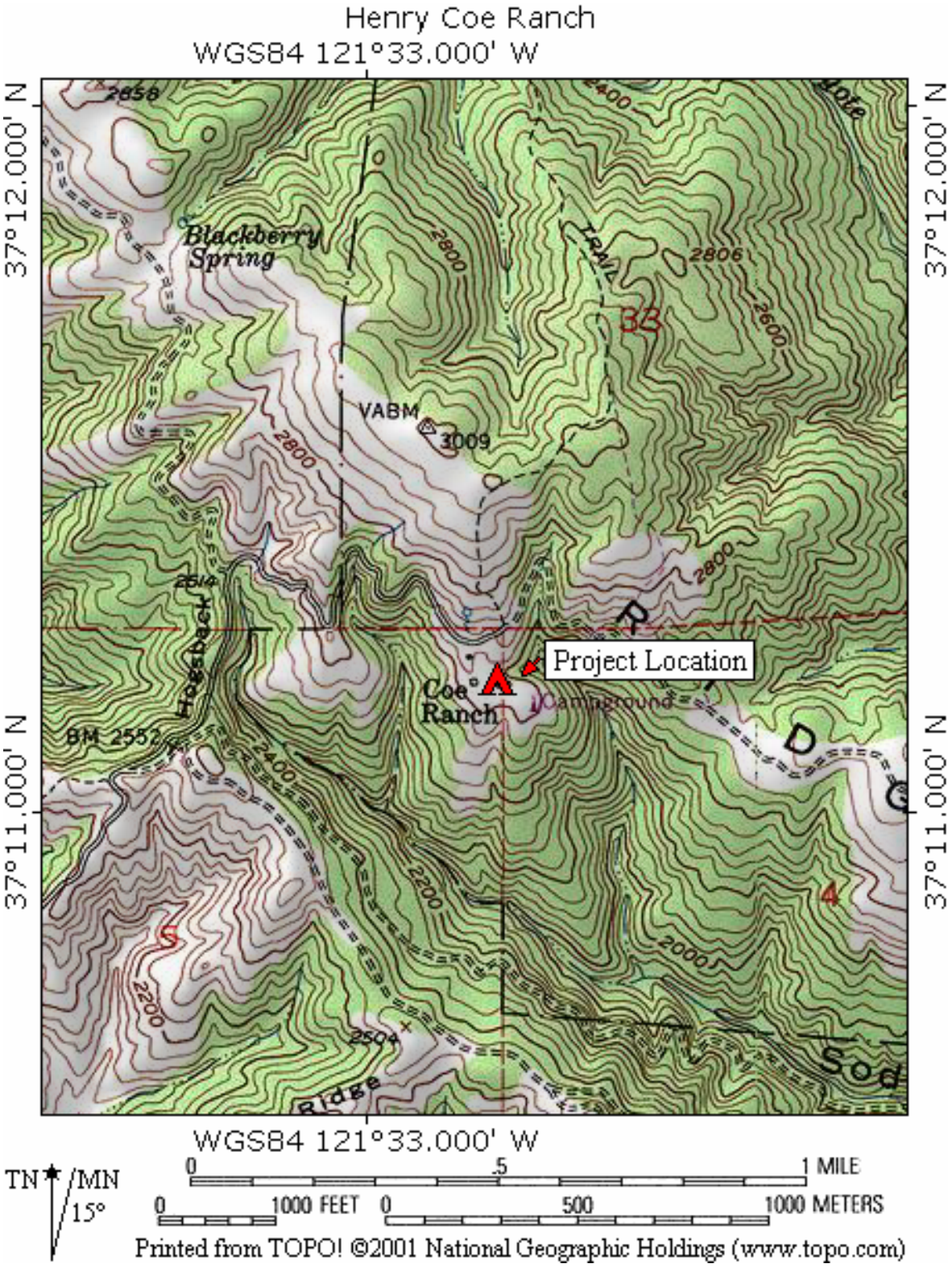


Figure G-1 Topographic Map

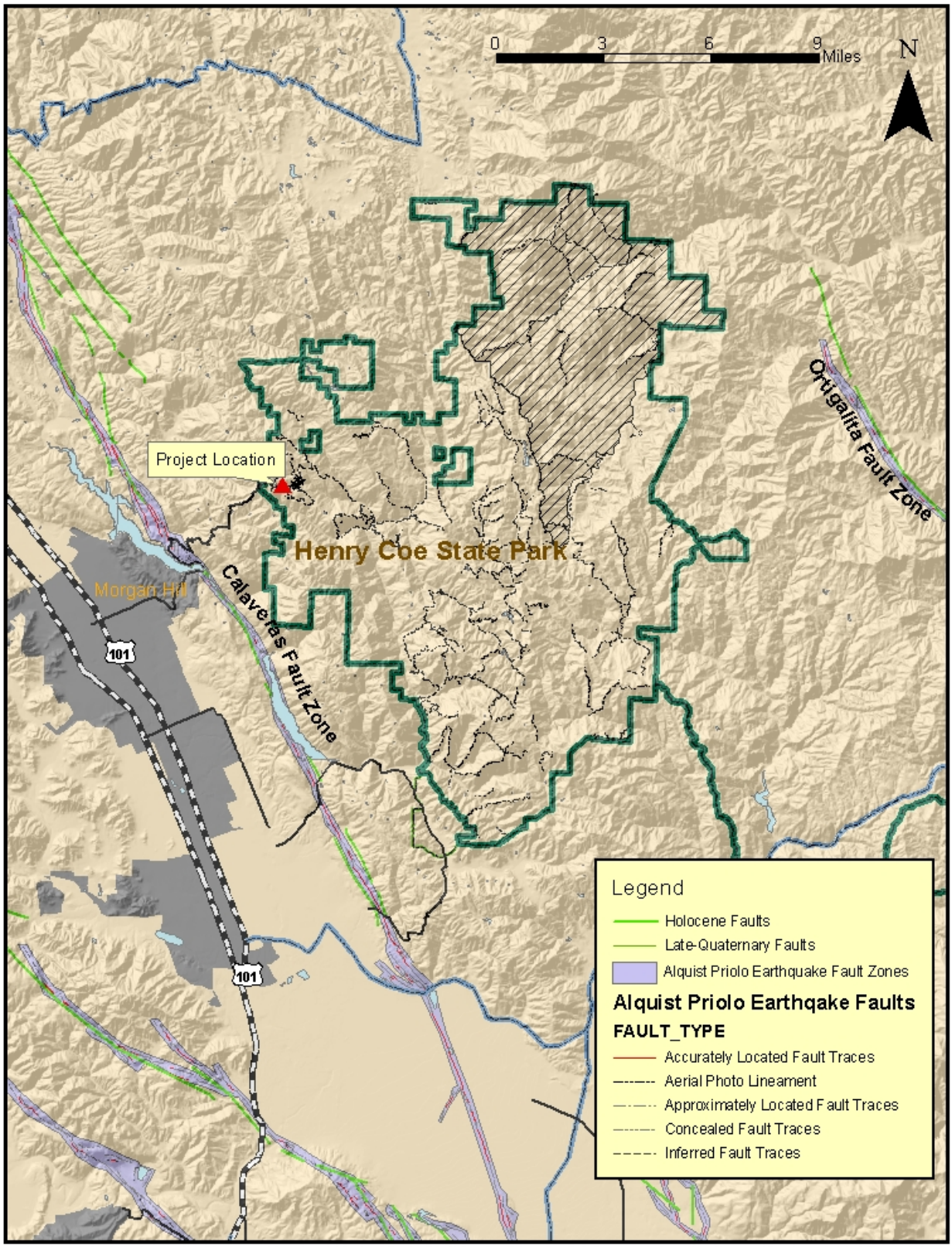
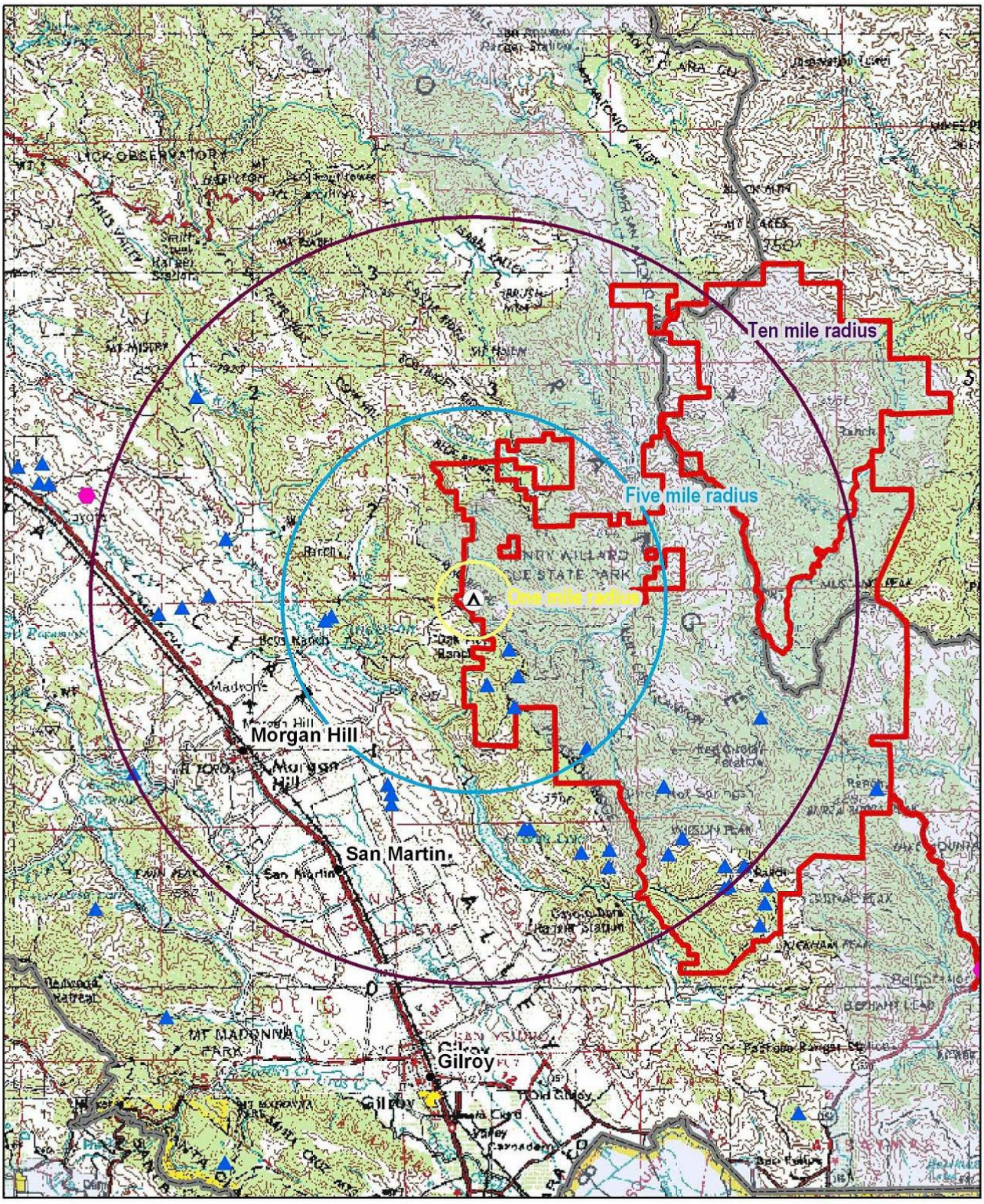


Figure G-2 Earthquake Fault Zone Map

Site Assessment: California Red-legged frog



APPENDIX **B**

USFWS SPECIES LIST FOR MT. SIZER QUAD

Federal Endangered and Threatened Species that may be Affected by Projects in the MT. SIZER 7 1/2 Minute Quad

Database Last Updated: October 21, 2003
Today's Date is: January 26, 2004

Listed Species

Invertebrates
Euphydryas editha bayensis - bay checkerspot butterfly (T)
Fish
Hypomesus transpacificus - delta smelt (T)
Oncorhynchus mykiss - Central California Coastal steelhead (T) (NMFS)
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha - winter-run chinook salmon (E) (NMFS)
Amphibians
Rana aurora draytonii - California red-legged frog (T)
Birds
Haliaeetus leucocephalus - bald eagle (T)
Sterna antillarum (=albifrons) browni - California least tern (E)
Mammals
Sylvilagus bachmani riparius - riparian brush rabbit (E)
Vulpes macrotis mutica - San Joaquin kit fox (E)
Plants
Ceanothus ferrisae - Coyote ceanothus (E)
Dudleya setchellii - Santa Clara Valley dudleya (E)
Streptanthus albidus ssp. albidus - Metcalf Canyon jewelflower (E)

Proposed Species

Amphibians
Ambystoma californiense - California tiger salamander (PT)

Candidate Species

Fish
Oncorhynchus tshawytscha - Central Valley fall/late fall-run chinook salmon (C) (NMFS)

Species of Concern

Invertebrates
Adela oplerella - Opler's longhorn moth (SC)
Speyeria adiaste adiaste - unsilvered fritillary butterfly (SC)
Fish
Pogonichthys macrolepidotus - Sacramento splittail (SC)
Spirinchus thaleichthys - longfin smelt (SC)
Amphibians
Rana boylii - foothill yellow-legged frog (SC)
Spea hammondii - western spadefoot toad (SC)
Reptiles
Anniella pulchra pulchra - silvery legless lizard (SC)
Clemmys marmorata marmorata - northwestern pond turtle (SC)

Clemmys marmorata pallida - southwestern pond turtle (SC)
Masticophis flagellum ruddocki - San Joaquin coachwhip (=whipsnake) (SC)
Phrynosoma coronatum frontale - California horned lizard (SC)

Birds

Agelaius tricolor - tricolored blackbird (SC)
Amphispiza belli belli - Bell's sage sparrow (SC)
Athene cunicularia hypugaea - western burrowing owl (SC)
Buteo regalis - ferruginous hawk (SC)
Calypte costae - Costa's hummingbird (SC)
Carduelis lawrencei - Lawrence's goldfinch (SC)
Chaetura vauxi - Vaux's swift (SC)
Charadrius montanus - mountain plover (SC)
Cypseloides niger - black swift (SC)
Elanus leucurus - white-tailed (=black shouldered) kite (SC)
Empidonax traillii brewsteri - little willow flycatcher (CA)
Falco peregrinus anatum - American peregrine falcon (D)
Lanius ludovicianus - loggerhead shrike (SC)
Melanerpes lewis - Lewis' woodpecker (SC)
Numenius americanus - long-billed curlew (SC)
Selasphorus rufus - rufous hummingbird (SC)
Toxostoma redivivum - California thrasher (SC)

Mammals

Corynorhinus (=Plecotus) townsendii townsendii - Pacific western big-eared bat (SC)
Eumops perotis californicus - greater western mastiff-bat (SC)
Myotis ciliolabrum - small-footed myotis bat (SC)
Myotis evotis - long-eared myotis bat (SC)
Myotis thysanodes - fringed myotis bat (SC)
Myotis volans - long-legged myotis bat (SC)
Myotis yumanensis - Yuma myotis bat (SC)
Neotoma fuscipes annectens - San Francisco dusky-footed woodrat (SC)

Plants

Campanula exigua - chaparral harebell (=bellflower) (SLC)
Cirsium fontinale var. campylon - Mt. Hamilton thistle (SC)
Clarkia concinna ssp. automixa - South Bay clarkia (=Santa Clara red ribbons) (SC)
Sanicula saxatilis - rock sanicle (SC)
Streptanthus albidus ssp. peramoenus - most beautiful (uncommon) jewelflower (SC)
Streptanthus callistus - Mt. Hamilton jewelflower (SLC)

Species with Critical Habitat Proposed or Designated in this Quad

None

Key:

(E) Endangered - Listed (in the Federal Register) as being in danger of extinction.
(T) Threatened - Listed as likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future.
(P) Proposed - Officially proposed (in the Federal Register) for listing as endangered or threatened.
(NMFS) Species under the Jurisdiction of the National Marine Fisheries Service. Consult with them directly about these species.

Critical Habitat - Area essential to the conservation of a species.
(PX) Proposed Critical Habitat - The species is already listed. Critical habitat is being proposed for it.
(C) Candidate - Candidate to become a proposed species.
(CA) Listed by the State of California but not by the Fish & Wildlife Service.
(D) Delisted - Species will be monitored for 5 years.
(SC) Species of Concern/(SLC) Species of Local Concern - Other species of concern to the Sacramento Fish & Wildlife Office.

Our database was developed primarily to assist Federal agencies that are consulting with us. Therefore, our lists include all of the sensitive species that have been found in a certain area *and also ones that may be affected by projects in the area*. For example, a fish may be on the list for a quad if it lives somewhere downstream from that quad. Birds are included even if they only migrate through an area. In other words, we include all of the species we want people to consider when they do something that affects the environment.

This is *not* an official list for formal consultation under the Endangered Species Act. *However, it may be used to update official lists.*

If you have a project that may affect endangered species, please contact the Endangered Species Division, Sacramento Fish and Wildlife Office, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

APPENDIX C

ACRONYMS

APPENDIX C
LIST OF ACRONYMS

ADA	Americans with Disabilities Act
APE	Area of Potential Effect
ACOE	Army Corps of Engineers
BMPs	Best Management Practices
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
CARB/ ARB	California Air Resources Board
CCC	Civilian Conservation Corps
CCR	California Code of Regulations
CDF	California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
CEQA	California Environmental Quality Act
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
CNPS	California Native Plant Society
DFG	California Department of Fish and Game
DPR	California Department of Parks and Recreation
EBMUD	East Bay Municipal Utilities District
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
ESA	Environmentally Sensitive Area
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FMMP	Farmland Mapping and Monitoring Program
F-R	Forest Recreation District (Contra Costa County General Plan - Zoning)
GP	General Plan
Hazmat	Hazardous Material
Hydro	Hydrology
IS/MND	Initial Study/Mitigated Negative Declaration
LUDC	Land Use Development Code
MDIA	Mount Diablo Interpretive Association
NAHC	Native American Heritage Commission
NOx	Nitrogen Oxide
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
PRC	Public Resources Code
PM10	Particulate Matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns or less
ROG	reactive organic gases
RWQCD	Regional Water Quality Control District
SP	State Park
SHP	State Historic Park
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Office
SPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
USFWS	United States Fish and Wildlife Service
VRP	visibility-reducing particles